密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

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China's Case at the Peace Conference

The Anti-American Press Campaign in Japan

The Deportation of the Germans and Case of the German Doctors

Development of China's Wine and Tobacco Monopoly

By Hollington K. Tong

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Changsha, China

(By Former Consul Nelson T. Johnson, in U. S. Commerce Reports)

(*Continued from issue of Review, March 29.*)

THE principal articles of Chinese manufacture (not including re-exports) imported into Changsha during 1916 and 1917 are shown in the table below :

Articles	1916 Quantity	1916 Value	1917 Quantity	1917 Value
Cement .....pounds	4,348,000	$71,308	3,408,533	$22,946
Cotton goods :				
Shirtings .....pieces	16,454	55,878	3,991	14,818
Sheetings .....do..	57,731	218,531	60,446	224,424
Cloths, native, fancy...do..	24,039	39,170	19,915	52,238
Yarn .....pounds	1,591,867	268,974	3,611,600	881,082
Flour.....do..	2,197,600	76,179	1,650,933	47,991
Leather .....do..	379,333	108,587	191,600	135,760
Paper, mill.....do..	21,467	1,271	95,733	6,774
Sugar :				
Brown.....do..	26,267	738	19,333	808
White.....do..	382,933	18,315	284,533	15,783
Tobacco, prepared.....do..	241,467	124,935	170,667	120,871
Total.....	.....	983,886	.....	1,523,495

The following table shows the chief articles (not including re-exports) exported from Changsha through the Maritime Customs during 1916 and 1916 :

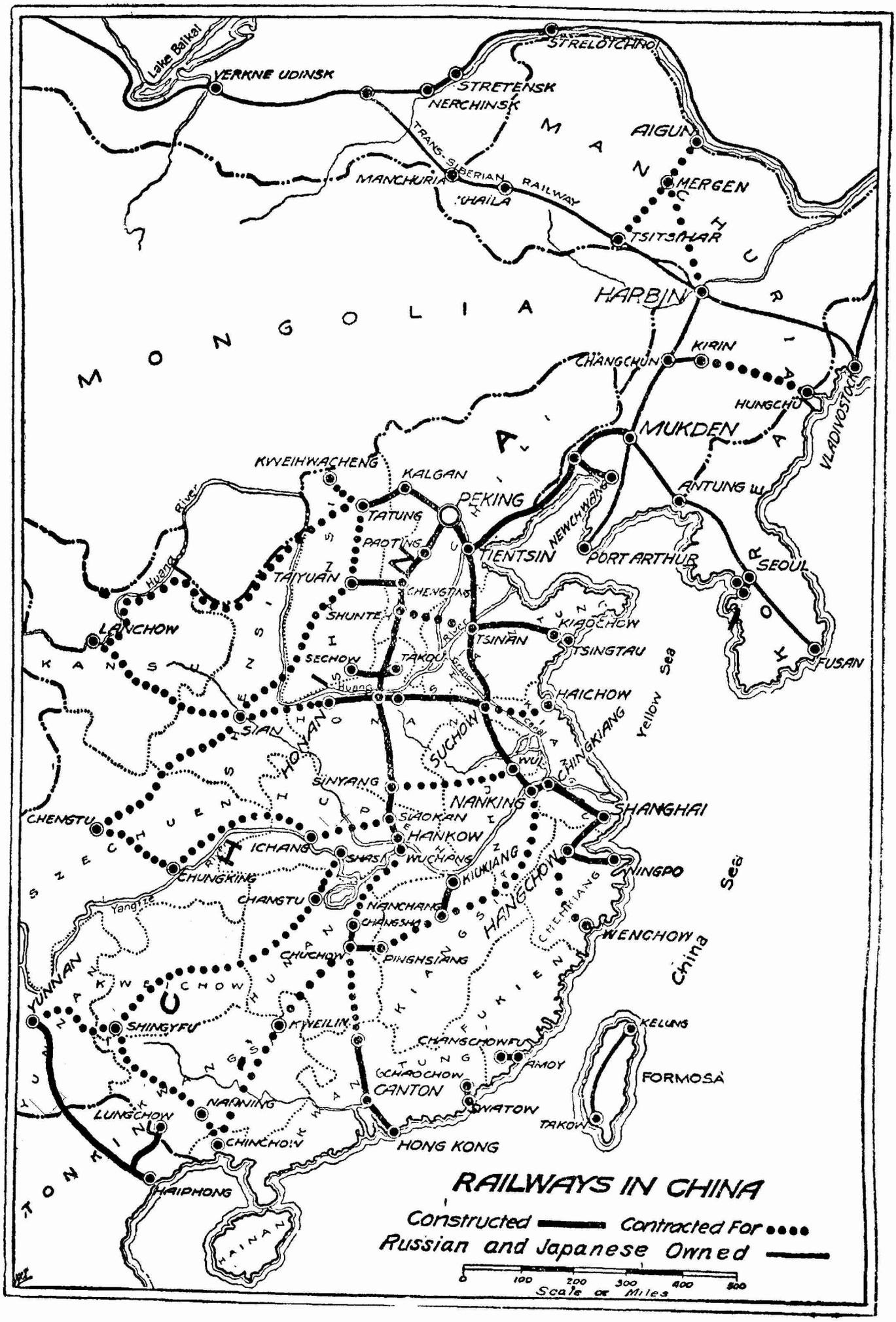
Articles	1916 Quantity	1916 Value	1917 Quantity	1917 Value
Arsenic .....pounds	863,067	$60,320	278,933	$42,448
Bamboo shoots.....do..	281,733	51,957	203,333	47,600
Beans.....do..	843,200	14,457	666,133	15,057
Bristles.....do..	207,867	53,921	177,067	72,987

Eggs and egg products are very important articles of export. The great quantity of eggs produced and their cheapness has been the occasion of the establishment of many plants in this vicinity for dessicating eggs. Modern methods are used in some instances, though perhaps antiquated systems are more generally in use in the rural districts. Eggs are collected from remote places in large split baskets containing approximately 1,000 eggs. It is one of the wonders to foreigners that these eggs can be carried for miles in these baskets without packing and be safely delivered at the factories. The Chinese egg is decidedly smaller than the foreign egg; when fresh the taste is excellent, and the food properties are said to be equal to those of the Western product.

There are no statistics giving the number of cattle in any part of this consular district, though it is well known that they are plentiful in Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, and some of the western provinces of the district. Beef is used by the Chinese to a limited extent. Cattle are raised to serve as a beast of burden and to provide hides for export. No attempt was made to export beef either in a cured or frozen state until 1916, when it was brought about by the activities of the British government, working through a local cold-storage firm, to procure beef for the soldiers. Considerable quantities of beef cattle were slaughtered and exported. The cattle to be found are somewhat like the Persian and Indian hump cattle, though considerably smaller. They are usually in a fair condition and produce good meat when the animal has been well cared for.

Hogs are raised everywhere and furnish the chief animal food of the Chinese people. The pork is considered by foreigners as doubtful, as there is no inspection of the animal before it is slaughtered. Every town and city in China has shops devoted entirely to the sale of hams and bacons of certain districts which are fancied to be superior to those from others. The curing has much to do with the quality, as it does in the United States. There is no improved breed of hogs; certain foreigners who were interested in the export have attempted to improve the breed but without considerable results. The export of pork has not been a matter of much consequence; in 1917, however, pork to the value of $103,521 was exported.

(*To be Continued*)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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

THE last of the Germans in China with the exception of a few individuals who have been exempted because of serious illness or other reasons were deported from China to their homeland this week on the steamer *Antilochus*. Few will question this action of China in eliminating at one sweep the menace of future German intrigue in this country. Owing to the disorganized condition of China due to internal strife, China has largely been impotent in connection with the liquidation of enemy property and the prevention of enemy propaganda in the country. The situation has been further complicated because of the existence of the foreign settlements in China with exterritorial jurisdiction and the conflict of methods for handling enemy aliens on the part of the various nations with interests here. For these reasons it has been necessary for the Allied governments through their official and business representatives and organizations in China to lend their assistance to China in handling this important problem of eliminating enemy interests, propaganda and individuals. These factors, with the scarcity of Allied shipping, have combined to hinder and delay China in disposing of this question. With the exception of the liquidation and sale of enemy property at a few interior points which doubtless will be attended to soon, the matter is now practically finished and done with.

THE people of America and Great Britain are now paying a great deal of attention to what goes on in the Far East because future peace largely depends upon the settlement of the big questions out here. In both of these countries this question naturally will arise when the details become known regarding the deportation of enemies from China: Why was it

necessary to deport the whole tribe, men, women, children, bag and baggage, rather than harmful individuals as was the case in America and Great Britain? In America, where there is an efficient intelligence service, it was found necessary to intern during the period of the war 4,000 German individuals. Of this number 600 were found to be harmless and were paroled, 900 were considered as dangerous and are still held in confinement and the remainder or 2,500 were deported. "Why didn't China and the Allies here follow this same practice?" The answer to this exists in the disorganized condition of China and the lack of an efficient police or intelligence service. After a serious consideration of this question it was finally decided to deport all of the enemies rather than take any chances. In connection with the deportation and liquidation of enemy property the American government naturally concurred with China and the other Allied governments concerned.

AND then we come to the matter of deporting the German doctors from China. This is the matter that has caused the trouble. For several years there have been a number, possibly fifty or sixty, German physicians practicing their profession in various parts of China. Many of these men were skilled in their profession—and furthermore they were skilled in artful German methods of making people believe they were more skilled than they really were. Americans know the methods that many German surgeons and physicians used in the United States. The "famous" German surgeon did not hesitate to employ unethical methods of publicity regarding his "discoveries and cures," and the newspapers were foolish enough to print the stuff. German doctors in China were not behind their brothers elsewhere in this connection, although other methods were used, and the success of the propaganda is demonstrated in the fact that although China, America, Great Britain, France, etc., were at war with Germany these German doctors in China have been up to the very present practicing their profession and their patients included Americans, Britons, French, Chinese, Portuguese, Italians and other Allied individuals. From the standpoint of the writer, having an individual of an enemy country as the family physician is about as logical as giving the baby a bottle of poison as a plaything. The man who employed a German doctor for, say, ten years before the war, and who naturally did not relish the idea of changing family physicians when the war came on, may have had some excuse, but there was no excuse for those Allied individuals who deliberately selected a German physician *after* the beginning of the war—and there were several notable examples in this connection. The skillful German doctor of course had an answer for this. His stock statement was, "I'm a physician first and a German afterwards." This statement we cast aside with the other "scraps of paper."

WHEN the various ships used in repatriating the Germans were made ready for sailing, there naturally arose the question of doctors to go along and attend the passengers on the long journey to Germany. Few persons thought otherwise than that the German doctors in China, and Shanghai especially, would naturally step forward to attend their countrymen, but it soon developed that some powerful interests somewhere, did not desire to have the German physicians repatriated, and on the day that the first ships sailed the leading German doctors of Shanghai disappeared from the Settlement and have since been hiding in Chinese territory. The Chinese when questioned have evaded the matter and the atmosphere became clouded.

WHEN the war was in its bitterest stages, tremendous efforts were made to bring about a spirit of cooperation and a feeling of friendship and understanding among the various Allied nationals here, especially the Americans and British. And these efforts were largely successful. Then the German doctor question comes up. The newspapers have been loaded down with communications discussing all sides of the question in language that was "heated," to use a mild term. The *North China Daily News*, the official British organ in China, in its issue of March 31 had the following (in part) to say: "We learn from a trustworthy source, that the German doctors who have evaded their responsibility to their compatriots now being repatriated, are under the special protection of the American and Portuguese legations. . . . The news, though somewhat sensational, does not surprise us in view of recent events, etc., etc." Needless to say, this *news* was more or less astonishing to the Allied community in Shanghai, but the next day it was shown to be untrue, as fair-minded persons believed anyway, through a statement issued by the American legation at Peking through the American Consulate at Shanghai as follows:

"The American legation does not exercise protection over any German doctor. Under instructions from its government, it will not press for repatriation of any particular doctor whom the Chinese government in the execution of its policy may decide to exempt because of the importance of his services to the local community, unless specific reason for repatriation—such as active propaganda or other objectionable activity—is established. This is in accord with the policy of the associated legations."

This, we trust and hope, closes the incident. Shanghai has just passed through a serious influenza epidemic. In spite of the fact that the German doctors (considered so indispensable in some circles) have been in hiding, the Allied physicians of the port have handled the situation with such admirable efficiency that if statistics were available, the small percentage of fatalities here in proportion to cases of influenza, would probably be astonishing, if known. This disproves the fact that the German doctors are needed. If any German ever had an opportunity for insidious propaganda, a doctor is potentially the worst possible medium, because of his close confidential relations with his patients. If the German doctors ever had any cause for special consideration from the standpoint of deportation, they have forfeited that right by running away *from their patients* and the authorities and hiding in Chinese territory. They should be deported, and we hope that the Chinese will spare no effort to see that it is done.

THE press campaign conducted against Liang Chi-chiao by a few misguided foreign and Chinese journalists, who may wish well for China, is really helping Japan. Liang Chi-chiao is now in Paris as an unofficial representative of this country, and informally helping the Chinese delegates to the peace conference in Europe. The provocation of the campaign was a telegram from Washington, D. C., attributing the possible failure of the Chinese delegates at Paris to get for their country what they had mapped out to the activities of pro-Japanese Chinese officials. That these pro-Japanese Chinese are in China and not in Europe the message clearly indicates. In spite of this, several foreign journalists tried to find the Chinese traitors at Paris, and some of them have even gone to the extent of associating the name of Liang Chi-chiao with them, having, it is believed, some motive behind this deliberate misinterpretation of facts. Either these journalists are working in a skillful way for Japan, which hated Liang Chi-chiao like poison at one time, or they are unconsciously helping Japan by denouncing a Chinese patriot.

THE pro-Japanese Chinese officials in Peking have seized the opportunity and are fighting Liang Chi-chiao most relentlessly. That they have good reasons to compromise him there is no question. Mr. Liang's party, the Chinputang, has been responsible largely for the adoption of the program by the Diplomatic Commission in the President's Office for the unification of the Chinese railways, which has recently caused such a storm in the Chinese political arena and which has brought forth strenuous opposition from the pro-Japanese Chinese. It is this party which has rendered no small service to the country by backing up the popular demand for the publication of the secret documents made between China and Japan, which the pro-Japanese Chinese have again opposed. Among the leaders of the Chinputang in Peking fighting Japan are Wang Ta-hsieh, former Minister for Foreign Affairs and now president of the Diplomatic Commission, and Ling Chang-min, former Minister of Justice. Liang Chi-chiao, assisted by a staff of competent young men like Carson Chang, Hsu Sing-loh and V. K. Ting, all of whom were educated in Europe, is working in the interest of China at Paris. If his usefulness can be handicapped by a press campaign for which there is no justification, Japan naturally stands to benefit. Mr. Liang's patriotism has never been questioned, and in saying this, we only voice the view of the majority of enlightened Chinese. That he was formerly an idol of Japan, whose sons literally worshipped him on account of his literary talent, is well known. When he was driven out of China by the Empress Dowager in consequence of the *coup d'etat* in 1898, he was a refugee in Japan, where he was well treated and given every protection and comfort. But in 1915, when Japan tried to conquer China by means of the notorious Twenty-one démands, Mr. Liang violently denounced his once hospitable host and aroused the patriotism of his people to put up a partially successful resistence to Japan's aggression. When the interests of his own nation were involved, he went against the country which threatened it notwithstanding the fact that it had harbored him in his days of distress. For this ingratitude the Japanese politicians swore to punish him. Japan is making use of the Chinese and pro-Japanese foreign journalists to deal out this long-delayed punishment to Mr. Liang with the assistance of her hirelings.

IN calling public attention to this injustice to Mr. Liang, we do not overlook his shortcomings, which are numerous. Those who know him know that he is not tactful. A certain amount of opposition to him in Peking was caused by his exposure, shortly before his departure from the Chinese Capital, of the inside facts concerning China's entry into the war and the giving of reasons why China's expeditionary force was not sent to France, and by his public criticism of General Tuan for his failure to perform his war duties satisfactorily. At Paris Mr. Liang is said to be frequently seen in company with M. Clemenceau, the French Prime Minister, and Baron Saionji, Japan's chief delegate to the European peace conference. He is a good friend of M. Clemenceau whilst

M. Clemenceau is a good friend of Baron Saionji. This seems to be the sole basis for the campaign that has recently been directed against him and may be dismissed by thinking people who know his sound patriotism for China.

PRESIDENT Hsu Shih-chang's refusal to accept the resignation of General Tuan Chi-jui, director-general of the War Participation Bureau, now called the National Defense Administration, is understood to have disappointed many of his supporters, Chinese as well as foreign. It is even charged that the real stumbling block to peace in China is the timidity of the President. "It is said that he is afraid of accepting General Tuan's resignation," according to the Peking correspondent of the *North China Star*, "because to do so might precipitate insubordination on the part of General Hsu Shu-cheng, whose friends, however, assert that General Hsu is not such a fool as to be insubordinate, and far from being such a fool as to attempt anything in the nature of a *coup d'etat*; so that if the President were to accept General Tuan's resignation he would at once reduce the problems before him to manageable size, and take away the chief difficulty that the South has in dealing with the North, the fear that General Tuan may upset any settlement reached by some stroke that would simply set every principle of law and order at defiance." The above view, though it is held by a growing number of people, is considered in some quarters as one-sided and shows a lack of the true understanding of the Chinese political situation and the psychology of the leaders in both the North and South. President Hsu is not to be blamed for his refusal to allow General Tuan to resign, and his friends point out why, knowing that he is too experienced a Chinese statesman to fail to take advantage of any opportunity which will hasten the unification of China.

ONE of numerous reasons responsible for the President's decision to retain the service of General Tuan as head of the National Defense Administration is surmised to be the possibility of the failure of the peace conference at Shanghai to reach an agreement and the resultant resumption of hostilities between the two sections of the country. Should such a possibility unfortunately become a reality, President Hsu would have to rely upon General Tuan and part of his force to support the Peking government and at least to maintain its present position at the various fighting fronts. In view of the uncertainty of the political situation, the continued connection for the time being of General Tuan, who was one of those high officials who advocated the policy of fighting to a finish in the civil strife, with the Peking government will increase the prospect of an early peace rather than diminish it as many believe. It may remove any possibility, slight though it may be, of the Southern militarists re-opening hostilities with the object of occupying more territory and extending their power over more provinces when they find that the Northern militarists are without a proper leader. Most likely it will compel the peace-loving leaders of both sections of the country now attending the conference at Shanghai to be more conciliatory and compromising on many questions in dispute, the failure of the settlement of which they know will give General Tuan another opportunity to try his war policy. This interpretation of the President's rejection of General Tuan's resignation by those who are in close contact with current events and who are unbiassed in their views and have no political interests to serve is considered reasonable.

ANOTHER reason, according to President Hsu's sympathizers, accountable for his action is the position which General Tuan holds as a leader of the militarists on the other side of the Yangtze River. As long as General Tuan is in Peking and has some connection with the government, his followers will refrain from openly interfering with the Shanghai peace conference. A new situation would arise upon his resignation. First of all, his immediate followers, who would probably lose their rice bowls, would intrigue against the President and work for his downfall. Secondly, the military governors of the different provinces under the nominal control of the Peking government would fight amongst themselves for the coveted leadership. All this would lead to only one conclusion, more disorder in China, which in turn will delay peace. Deeply as we regret the necessity of using General Tuan and his influence as a lever to secure peace and of maintaining the National Defense Force for the present, we do not see how President Hsu can do otherwise at a time when the peace conference has not yet commenced even the discussion of more essential points. It is further pointed out by keen observers of Chinese affairs that even if General Tuan's resignation is accepted and he retires to Tientsin, the National Defense Force will remain a factor to be reckoned with, but it will be a force without a leader, which will bring about still further complication. People are naturally suspicious of General Tuan's followers, who undoubtedly had a hand in the recent insubordination of General Chen Shu-fan, military governor of Shensi, which caused a deadlock at the Shanghai conference, but there is not much question but that their chief was free from this charge. General Tuan has declared that he would

not do anything to injure the interest of his associate, President Hsu Shih-chang, as long as the latter is the President and that on the contrary he would disinterestedly render every assistance within his power for the unification of the country and its reorganization. Political events during the last few years show that General Tuan usually means what he says and does not go back on his words, uttered in the presence of many distinguished persons. That there will be no harm to the country if he still heads the War Participation Administration before the disbandment of its force is the contention of many keen observers of the Chinese political situation.

MR. Hwa Sien, a prominent Chinese living at Nankweng, Taikuhsien, China, has sent to the REVIEW the following as a solution for China's difficulties:

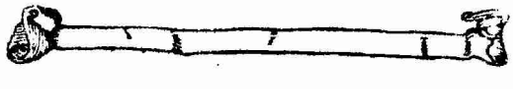
(1) The security of a permanent peace in China is vitally related with the safety of Manchuria, of which Dairen, Vladivostock, Harbin and Port Arthur should be taken under more important consideration because of being contiguous to foreign territories. If the above-mentioned places be taken as international treaty ports under an international board of management, it seems to me that the highest development of commerce at those lands can be expected to come forth in the near future. To avoid the aggression of foreign ambitious politicians Port Arthur, according to my opinion, should become an international harbor, anchorable to battleships of any countries. By so doing, we have no longer to fear for the outcome of any war, and China is made safe for a permanent peace.

(2) In spite of making an increase or decrease on China's import tax, the amount levied must not be more than that of the Production Tax for home goods.

(3) The armament of China should be trained to such a degree that it is sufficient to suppress any civil strife and protect merchant steamers on the seas, while militarism should be suppressed.

(4) As to whether the payment of the Boxer indemnity should cease or not since the end of the war, I have no need to give my own opinions on it, but leave it to the decision of the League of Nations.

(5) Since the communicating, mining and industrial activities of China are still in infancy, China will never be able to attain a high development of them without having instruction from her friendly nations. It seems to me that all of our friendly countries should make vast investments in China, so that clever young Chinese will not be led into the avaricious circle of corrupt officials. The ministry resolution regarding the cancellation of foreign participation in Chinese enterprises should be modified.



Development of China's Wine and Tobacco Administration

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

"THE Tobacco and Wine Administration is being rapidly developed into an important revenue service of the Chinese government and has an excellent prospect of becoming a national institution of equal importance and magnitude as the Maritime Customs and the Salt Administration. I am confident that after the completion of the reform of the system for the taxation of these two articles of luxury, which are so extensively used in China nowadays, the annual revenue of this Administration will be much increased." With this simple statement, Chang Shou-lin, the director-general of the Tobacco and Wine Administration, opened the interview with me last Monday.

Time has truly wrought wonders. In 1858 the High Commissioner of the Chinese imperial government for the negotiation of a tariff was greatly shocked when the Plenipotentiaries of the foreign Powers inquired whether their proposal for the taxation of tobacco and wine at the rate of 5 per cent would be agreeable to China. His Excellency's sense of Manchu hospitality was rather hurt as shown in his truly characteristic Mandarin reply: "Will the imperial government agree to a five per cent tax on tobacco and wine, you say? Will it indeed! It would be un-

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becoming and below its dignity to be so niggardly as to accept a tax on a few cups of wine you drink and a few cigarettes you smoke."

The Chinese High Commissioner half a century ago did not dream of the time when China would be getting Mex. $20,000,000 a year from the taxation of these two articles of luxury, even with the present poor machinery, or of the time when she will be able to collect three times this amount after the readjustment of the duty! China has been converted into a first class tobacco and wine importing country in sixty-one years.

The Tobacco and Wine Administration was established in 1915 to prepare for the adoption of a monopoly system, and pending its adoption, to levy on tobacco and wine a tax known as the "public sale duty." The Administration had been under the control of the Minister of Finance during the last four years, but this arrangement did not prove satisfactory. After the assumption of office President Hsu Shih-chang decided that the Tobacco and Wine Administration should be made an independent organ, and in January last appointed Chang Shou-lin as director-general, having implicit faith in the integrity of his old-time associate and his intimate friend.

"I am confronted not with one task, but with two tasks, which are both difficult," continued Director-General Chang in describing the work which he has determined to do; "and they are (1) to reform the present system of tobacco and wine taxation in the provinces, and (2) to raise the tax on imported tobacco and wine to the proper level of the *luxuries class*. By a satisfactory solution of these two important problems, this Administration fulfils its duty.

"A reform of the taxation system would increase the revenue. I do not intend to make the Chinese merchants pay a heavier tax. I would obtain the revenue by doing away with corruption and stopping 'squeeze.' In consequence, the money which usually goes into the pockets of dishonest collectors will in future find its way to the National Treasury. I have reasons to believe that at present only a part of the taxes paid by the merchants is actually received by the Central government. This enormous leakage must be effectively stopped. For it, not the merchants but the dishonest collectors, upon whom no pity should be wasted, should suffer. I will certainly see to it that every cent of the revenue is accounted for.

"My second task has to do with imported tobacco and wine. So far the public sale duty levied by this Administration is paid by the Chinese merchants only. All the foreign merchants have refused to pay it on the ground that it is not allowed by treaty stipulations. This inequality between the Chinese and foreign merchants is seriously retarding the legitimate development of native industries in China. The foreign merchants only pay a 7½ per cent duty (made up of a 5 per cent customs duty and a 2½ per cent transit pass duty) on imported tobacco and wine whilst the Chinese merchants have to pay a 25 per cent duty for Chinese tobacco and wine. Needless to say, the difference of 17½ per cent in taxation is sufficient to stifle the growth of Chinese industries.

"In foreign countries, tariffs are designed to afford protection to home products and to discriminate against foreign commodities. The reverse is the case in China. I am in a position to declare that China does not want to discriminate against tobacco and wine from foreign countries. All that we want, however, is that foreign tobacco and wine should be taxed at the same rate as native tobacco and wine. It is only reasonable that at least there should be fair competition between native and foreign goods. China is entitled to receive just treatment, and if it is the treaty stipulations which prevent justice being done, the friendly Powers should by all means amend these treaties.

"President Wilson, in his fourteen points, which served as the basis for a permanent world peace, advocated the removal, as far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance. Here we have a glaring instance of an economic barrier and inequality of trade conditions in China which badly needs readjustment. On the principle of fair dealing, we urge that the imported tobacco and wine be also subjected to the payment of the public sale duty as Chinese tobacco and wine.

"There is another reason why the public sale duty should equally be levied on foreign tobacco and wine. In the Chinese tariff there is no differentiation between necessaries and luxuries, and foreign tobacco and wine, although they are leading commodities in the *luxuries list*, are only subjected to the payment of a 7½ per cent duty and are treated as ordinary articles. Unfortunately China does not have tariff autonomy like other countries, and is consequently suffering in her revenue receipts. It is already too bad that China is not allowed to fix her own tariff, a matter in which she should have every right to have free and unfettered action. But if she cannot have complete tariff autonomy at once, the friendly Powers should at least agree to her just taxation on goods of the *luxuries class*.

"In 1917 the United States received G. $429,812,511 of tobacco and wine revenue, a sum which is more than sufficient to meet the total expenditure of the Chinese government for the whole year of 1919. In the same year

China received only the meager sum of $20,100,599 silver. The annual income from this source in the United States is therefore thirty times greater than it is in China. It would be within reason for China to expect from the tobacco and wine revenue at least one-tenth of what America is now getting, say, $60,000,000 silver. But under the present circumstances we are only getting $20,000,000 a year in round numbers, or one-third of what we might have obtained.

"Petitions from the Chinese merchants all over the country are pouring into this Administration complaining that they do not have equal chances and that the preferential treatment accorded to the foreign merchants by the government as against its own merchants is grossly unfair. Many trade guilds and big firms dealing in tobacco and wine have even sent representatives to this Administration to protest against the continuation of the system and urge that immediate steps be taken to modify it. In the face of such insistent demands made by the merchants, the government feels that it must do something to set the matter aright.

"Taxes on tobacco and wine vary widely in the different countries, but the average duty on imported tobacco and wine is above 50 per cent *ad valorem*, and on native goods above 35 per cent *ad valorem*. The Chinese government will however be content with the collection of a 25 per cent duty on imported and native tobacco and wine alike, to be made up of a 5 per cent import duty, a 2½ per cent transit pass duty and a 17½ per cent public sale duty in the case of foreign goods. Chinese tobacco and wine will continue paying an aggregate duty of 25 per cent to be made of, say, 10 per cent production duty and 15 per cent public sale duty.

"I find that our views regarding the justice and necessity of taxing imported tobacco and wine on the *luxuries* basis, are strongly supported by independent foreign opinion. For instance, in a series of articles on Reconstruction in China published only two months ago, the well-informed and impartial editor of the *Peking & Tientsin Times* said: 'Even if she (China) were to collect an actual five per cent *ad valorem*, she would, on many classes of imports, be receiving far less revenue than is her due if one considers the duties in force for certain luxuries, etc., in other countries. She would be unable even to afford reasonable protection to her growing industries, or to foster the cultivation or working of her own rich resources of raw material. When one thinks of the immense revenue collected in the United Kingdom from the import duties on wine and spirits and tobacco, it can hardly be considered just to China that she is restrained from levying more than a five per cent import duty on these and other luxuries. . . . It would not, in our opinion, be unreasonable to divide the tariff into two classes—necessaries and luxuries—and to accord to China the right to levy an import duty not exceeding twenty-five per cent on articles in the second category.'

"I hope the friendly Powers will see the reasonableness of the case as presented by China and assist her in getting what is her just due. On the other hand, the Chinese government will give something to the foreign merchants in return for the higher duty they have to pay. It will enforce the stamp system, which will be simple and effective in working. The public sale duty of 17½ per cent will be collected by means of stamps.

"The foreign merchants in China are expressing much dissatisfaction with the uncertainty of additional levyings by *likin* and other offices, with the detention of their goods and constant quarrels with the tax collectors. All this trouble will disappear as soon as the Administration enforces the stamp system in the collection of public sale duty. It will take steps effectively to ensure the sanctity of the stamps, and will see to it that any package of tobacco and wine bearing the duty stamps will be absolutely free of further interference from provincial authorities or *likin* stations. This sanctity from further interference is the *raison d'etre* of the stamp system. With the removal of the elements of uncertainty in additional levyings, foreign merchants will be able to calculate with closeness and accuracy their outlays and prices and to be free from delay in the transit of their goods.

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"The stamp system will also be advantageous to the Chinese merchants and the Chinese government. Instead of having to deal with half-a-dozen taxes like the consumption tax, *likin* tax, license tax, etc., the Chinese merchants will have to pay only the production duty and the public sale duty. The stamp system, on the other hand, will result in saving much collection expenses for the government because there will be no further necessity to provide for an elaborate collection system, and there will be less chances for corruptive practices when we have a uniform system of taxation as compared with the time when we have half-a-dozen different taxes. The elimination of corruption means a larger revenue."

Director-General Chang took up his new office three months ago, but he has used this brief period to good purpose in making preparations for carrying out his reform measures. He outlined the various stages of his program as follows: (1) To send inspectors into the provinces to make close investigations into the recent working conditions of the tobacco and wine bureaux; (2) as soon as he receives the reports from the inspectors, practical measures for reform will be decided upon and introduced with a view to doing away with "squeezing" practices; (3) to make arrangements with the foreign governments for the levying of public sale duty on imported tobacco and wine so that native goods may have an equal chance for sale as imported ones; (4) to unify the various taxes and enforce the stamp system; (5) to encourage and improve the cultivation of tobacco, the government to purchase good seeds from abroad and distribute them to the merchants of various provinces for cultivation; (6) to encourage the Chinese merchants in the establishment of factories in the provinces. The first of the above-mentioned steps has already been taken and the inspectors are now at work.

At present, the receipts from the tobacco and wine revenue amount to only $20,000,000 a year. They do not reach the figure set down in the Budget, which is $30,000,000, because of the unrest in the country, but Director-General Chang feels sure that upon the carrying out of his reform measures, the revenue will be increased to $30,000,000. If he succeeds in completing his program so that the stamp system is enforced and the public sale duty is paid by the foreign merchants, then the Administration will likely secure for China a revenue amounting to at least $60,000,000.

Peking, March 29, 1919.

China's Case at the Peace Conference

OF the so-called weak nations whose fates may be decisively influenced by acts or omissions of the peace conference, China ranks with Russia as the more important. Her population, territory and resources indisputably give her that place.

China has been a sick nation for many years. Only yesterday Russia was ranked among the great Powers. Her rapid decline shows how easy it may become to convert a nation from a power into a distracted and impotent country that is a menace to civilization. China is trembling on the brink of a similar abyss; or, conversely, she may as unexpectedly and almost as rapidly, by organizing her vast human and material resources, assume a respected place among nations. These alternative possibilities ought to be enough to obtain attention for her case.

But with regard to China's case at the peace conference, Americans should realize that they and their nation have very definite obligations relating thereto. Events daily remind us that we have become entangled with, and to some extent have become responsible for, the right settlement of European questions in which our national interests are not very clearly involved except on broad humanitarian and sociological grounds. There are no previous treaties or published agreements that commit the United States to any policy regarding the Balkan question or the disposition of Turkey or the reconstitution of Poland or the security of Belgium or the reconstruction of Russia; yet most Americans, on moral grounds, now feel a degree of responsibility for the solution of these issues, and the war has demonstrated how they can impair our peace and safety and property. Toward China the United States many years ago and recently assumed specific obligations and responsibilities, written into international treaties and agreements. Furthermore, almost every modern authority on the Eastern question has reached a conclusion that of all Western nations the United States, because of geographical juxtaposition and modern economic propulsions, has the greatest practical interest in the future course of China, and also that no satisfactory future for China can be assured without the direct and active participation—some say, leadership—of America.

As the protagonist of the Hay doctrine, the United States is obligated to observe and to maintain the territorial integrity and administrative autonomy of China, and the commercial "open door" in China's territories. The American government has itself signed several international covenants asserting these principles, and has been instrumental in inducing five other

Powers to sign similar agreements. During the course of the Great War the American government has several times independently tendered advice to the Chinese government relating to China's internal and international status, and also has at times so acted in association with other Powers. In the introduction to an official utterance by the State Department (July 29, 1918) about American participation in loans to China, it was stated, "China declared war against Germany very largely because of the action of the United States." In that phrase the word "action" can be correctly translated into "advice" and "urging" of the United States, given in circumstances that made such action tantamount to taking a serious responsibility to help China weather the reactions from becoming an Allied belligerent, in so far as the friendly offices and aid of America could do that. I was in Peking when China was induced, first, to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, and then to declare war against her; and I am acquainted with the conditions that existed and the motives that decided China's course then. Moreover, I know that a majority of Chinese are now looking hopefully to America to use its friendly offices in China's behalf at the peace conference; and if our government fails in this obligation, it will forfeit the confidence and respect of the Chinese, and diminish its influence in Far Eastern affairs for many years to come.

Since the American government is thus obligated about China, and our nation has such an enormous stake in the future development and nationalistic impetus of that country, it obviously is very important for Americans to understand what China wants at the peace conference, what she purposes to ask of it, what justice demands should be given her, and in what the problem of stabilizing China during the reconstruction period consists.

Probably not even China's accredited delegates to the Versailles conference would be willing or able at this time to announce a specific list of what China wants. The Chinese, that is, the politically intelligent class, have a tolerably clear idea of what China wants; but opinion among them differs about the expediency of asking or demanding this or that. Some Chinese and foreigners think that China should be modest, and should confine her petition to the conference ("demands" does seem out of place in this connection) to a few essential points, without referring to some issues that are certain to arouse controversy and incite opposition. Others believe that the appointed hour has struck and that China must seize the opportunity to "demand," or at least forcibly to assert, her full rights; that unless she speaks now she may have forever after to hold her peace; that it is better to demand and be refused than to allow certain issues presumably to go by default.

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I have followed these discussions with close attention, and without assuming to speak now with authority or any special private knowledge of China's official intentions, I feel that I can summarize the essentials of China's case before the conference as it will eventually emerge, unless China's voice and aspirations should be stifled in the mazes of secret diplomacy. There are two points of view regarding what China wants, Chinese and foreign. Even the most pro-Chinese foreign friends of China are scarcely willing to grant all that the radical pan-China element now assert. In outlining China's case I shall try to draw the line of moderation, for I believe that the greater part of intelligent Chinese will approve a settlement that will also accord with the views of progressive foreigners in China.

First, let me set out China's petition as prepared in consultation with some eminent Chinese and foreigners:

1. Cancellation of all treaty provisions with foreign governments that grant or recognize rights tantamount to "spheres of influence" within China's territories, or any monopolistic privileges that cannot be available to all nations under the most favored nation clauses.

2. Nationalization and international neutralization of all railways in China's territories.

3. Cancellation of all monopolistic mining rights accorded to foreigners or foreign nations

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in China, and of all other "concessions" that tend to limit and impair China's sovereignty and the commercial "open door" principle.

4. Relinquishment of all leases of China's territories to foreign nations, and the temporary substitution therefore of international control, with a proviso that they will revert fully to China on the fulfilment by her of certain stipulations.

5. Removal of all foreign troops from China's territories except those provided by the protocol of 1901; these to be also withdrawn on the fulfilment by China of certain stipulations.

6. Removal of all foreign posts and telegraphs from China, and foreign supervision over the Chinese postal service to cease on the fulfilment by China of certain stipulations.

7. Establishment of a uniform currency system in China, to be supported by an international loan under conditions tending to a gradual assumption of Chinese control.

8. Granting of complete tariff autonomy to China under certain specified conditions whereby China's fiscal administration will be gradually reformed.

9. Abolition of extraterritoriality in China within a specified time and on the fulfilment by China of certain stipulations.

10. Consolidation of the national debts of China; all outstanding loans, provincial and national, to be absorbed in a single loan or series of loans underwritten by a financial syndicate under international supervision.

11. Restoration of Chinese local administrative autonomy in all parts of Chinese territories where during recent years it has been insidiously subordinated to foreign authority.

The effort to obtain justice for China in the peace settlement has two aspects: the protection of China in her age-established territories and national life and help for the Chinese in changing their country into a modern nation, and the removal in China of those frictions and causes for antagonism among foreign nations that in modern times are the chief causes of war. Both of these conditions distinctly fall within the main and explicit purposes of the American nation in making war, as repeatedly uttered by President Wilson and scores of our public men, and also acceded to by other major nations in the Allied group. They embody the principles that constitute the essence of the famous fourteen articles that opened a way to peace.

The eleven articles of China's petition, as I have composed it, will, I think, be found to comprehend all essential matters and questions involved in the present very complicated situation of that country. Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 10 will cover the whole list of quasi-political foreign "concessions" that have been foisted on China in the last twenty-five years, including the Japanese loan and concession madness of the last two years. Although many of these loans and concessions were conceived and obtained by and through bribery, coercion and intimidation, it is not now proposed to repudiate all of them, but to liquidate those which have any sound status in equity in a way that will remove them as a disturbing political factor in international affairs and as obstacles to China's internal progress. The means to finance this liquidation would be provided under Number 10, which also would provide for the currency reform mentioned in Number 7.

It is probable that the question included in article Number 4 contains serious difficulties; yet it should not if the principal Powers are sincere and far-sighted in their recent professions. This article would embrace the leased territories of Kiaochow (Tsingtao), Weihaiwei and Kwangtung (Port Arthur and Dalny), and in its complete meaning also would include the so-called "foreign settlements" at the various principal treaty ports. Attention, however, is called to the proviso that these leased regions and municipal settlements would remain under international jurisdiction until, according to stipulation,

China should be judged capable of taking over the full administration. Such a system seems entirely compatible with any practical plan for a League of Nations, which presumably must have a supervisory body and a method to deal with the affairs of weaker and temporarily disorganized nations.

Article Number 9 probably will arouse greater opposition than any of the others in my list. It is certain that a majority of foreigners who live in and know China and who may be willing to grant all of the other ten articles will enter strong objections to the abolition of extraterritoriality now. But, I hasten to point out, the article as I have drawn it does not call for the immediate or even the early abolition of extraterritoriality. It is true that a radical section of the Young China party have taken this occasion to agitate for the immediate abolition of extraterritoriality, but they are getting little serious approval even among the Chinese. I am sure, from having discussed the subject with many of the politically intelligent Chinese class, that the substantial elements in Chinese society would not approve having the extraterritorial system abolished suddenly and before China has organized something to take its place. The present system, anomalous and galling to Chinese pride as it undoubtedly is, nevertheless does throw about even Chinese business and property safeguards that otherwise would be lacking. Foreigners residing in China and foreign business and property interests there would regard the early substitution of Chinese authority for the extraterritorial system as criminal recklessness. Yet in recent years I have become aware of a disposition among those foreign residents who reflect seriously about conditions there and the future, to realize that the present system cannot be considered permanent, and there is a feeling that a plan should be devised that not only would promise to restore to the Chinese the full administration of law in their own country (such international promises already exist), but would also have a working method to bring such a condition about by aiding China to establish it. I know of well-considered plans that are designed to accomplish this, but they are too extensive to be elucidated in this short article. I do not hesitate, however, to say that I believe such a plan to be feasible, and that an accommodation of the peace conditions to meet the spirit of article Number 9 in the above list need not alarm foreign interests or enterprises in China; on the contrary, I think the eventual result will greatly benefit and extend foreign trade and investments in China.

For many years the American government has desired, and at times has made efforts, to solve the difficulty embodied in article Number 2 of my list. The proposal of P. C. Knox, when he was Secretary of State, to neutralize the railways in Manchuria, and its defeat by a combination of Russia, Japan, Great Britain and France, will be readily recalled. But with the passing of time conditions in the world have changed, and, let us hope, some lessons have been learned. The Powers that survive the Great War may now see the advisability of discontinuing the system of playing the railway game in China (and in other regions, too) for their own strategical interests, on the old theory of the balance of power. That will mean the complete and perhaps final abandonment by some of them of long-cherished imperialist designs and ambitions. They already have abjured these ambitions in pronouncement; will they now relinquish them in practice? In discussing the railway question with informed persons I have found a general belief that the old system must be abandoned not only in justice to China, but in the interest of world peace. While different men have different thoughts about methods, those with whom I have talked recently are almost unanimous in agreeing upon principles. In the article as I have phrased it, it asks for the "nationalization and international neutralization of *all* railways in China." Used in this connection, nationalization and international neutralization

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amount substantially to the same thing, or would accomplish the same results, working together. What I mean is, the railways to be nationalized under the ownership and administration of the Chinese government, to focus control; while the foreign investments in them and the foreign supervision over them necessary to protect the investments and assure efficient administration should be neutralized, or, in other words, made international in character, similar to the maritime custom and salt administrations. In drafting such a plan I can think of no better model than Mr. Knox's proposal about railways in Manchuria, advanced in 1909, as to the principle it displays.

To finance the various liquidations embraced in this case of China, and the administrative reforms which it contemplates, will require some hundreds of millions of dollars. Much of this sum would be used to retire debts now existing, and the remainder would be used to promote constructive measures. In this connection it is pertinent to point out that among large nations China is to-day, next perhaps to the United States, in the most solvent condition fundamentally. By this I mean that her debts, as compared with her realizable resources, are comparatively small. Unfortunately, however, it is not feasible now to entrust the Chinese government with the exclusive administration of the country's fiscal affairs. The disturbed and divided condition of the country, the lack of modern administrative technic, and other causes combine to detain China as yet in the class of nations not quite able to dispense with outside help. Almost all educated Chinese, except a few of the radical Young China party, now openly say that China is at present incapable of straightening out her affairs, and that she needs foreign help. They want this help to be temporary, and given with a view to making China eventually able to dispense with it altogether. They realize that such foreign help will of necessity carry with it a degree of foreign assistance and supervision in China's administration, and they are ready to accept this. In view of the semi-dependent state of many nations that were recently proud and powerful, sensible Chinese begin to see that it would be a false and foolish pride that would pretend that China is independent of foreign influence, counsel and aid.

But with regard to this matter of foreign financial and administrative aid and supervision there is one condition that is absolutely essential to make it acceptable to the Chinese. This condition is that the United States will be an active participator, if not the recognized leader, in its organization. It is safe to say that no international consortium that does not include the United States, or any plan that does not receive the approval and cooperation of America with respect to China, will now be acceptable to Chinese.

A careful analysis of the foregoing articles and the methods by which they of necessity would become practicable at once suggests the thought that such a settlement will in some respects extend foreign authority in China rather than diminish it. This is true. But foreign friends of China, and also enlightened Chinese, ought frankly to face the truth, that in order to deliver China from foreign quasi-domination it is necessary to use foreign administrative efficiency. We have this paradox, that to diminish foreign intervention in China's administrative processes it is first necessary to increase it. But the new conditions would be very different from those that have burdened China for the last half-century. They would differ not only in form and application, but in purpose. An enlightened foreign assistance, under the ægis of a League of Nations, having the object of restoring China's complete administrative and fiscal autonomy by educating Chinese in modern methods and tranquilizing the country, would carry a real hope for that people and a real benefit to the world.

Article Number 11 of my list scarcely permits of qualification or extenuation, as most of the other articles do. It refers to a condition that is an open and flagrant outrage upon China,

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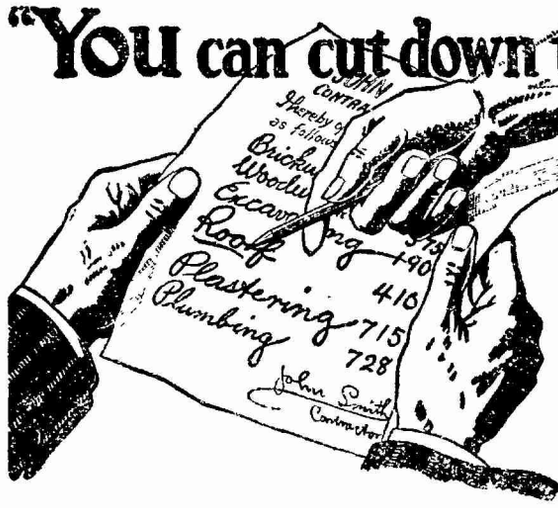

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the usurpation in large regions of her administrative functions, and their restriction under the intimidation of foreign military occupation. First introduced by Russia in connection with the policing of the Chinese Eastern Railway zone, the system was greatly extended by Japan when she by conquest secured the reversion of Russia's rights in southern Manchuria, and later extended over nearly the whole of Shantung province adjoining the German leasehold of Kiaochow. This system has even been implanted in the heart of China by Japanese police supervision of coal and iron-mines and plants in the Yangtze valley, and by the installation of a Japanese garrison in permanent barracks at Hankow; and the beginnings of the system have recently appeared in Fukien province.

Put succinctly, China's petition to the conference amounts to an appeal to be delivered from the old system of predatory penetration by imperialist nations, and to be allowed, and helped, to work out a peaceful national destiny on democratic lines. Lest I might be accused of purposely failing to mention those matters, I will say that there is much to be criticized in China's conduct as an Allied belligerent, and that the Chinese themselves are to blame for many of their country's ailments and misfortunes. But to strike the balance of those complicated issues would require an exposition of the parts played by foreign intrigues in China's internal and international politics.

Taking the case of China *in toto*, it presents almost an ideal test to apply the announced principles of the major nations in prosecuting the war and in making the peace. It contains as yet no extraordinary difficulties, as the case of Russia does; no conglomeration of national and racial problems, as middle Europe does; no such festering caldron of jealousies and hatreds, as the Balkan question does. Yet in the last twenty years China has been developing into a combined Russia, middle Europe, and Balkans, with the antagonistic ambitions of several powerful nations concentrated on a struggle to control her, or to possess the lion's share of her remains. What this situation leads to in international affairs has been sufficiently demonstrated by recent events. If China's case does not get sympathetic attention and just treatment by the peace conference, it will not be possible for any one who knows the realities of world politics hereafter to hear their altruistic professions without putting his tongue in his cheek.—*By Thomas F. Millard in the April "Century Magazine," New York.*

Notes from Peking

Rodney Gilbert returned to Peking on Thursday morning, March 27, after an absence of several months spent in the interior of China.

Mrs. C. D. Tenney, of the American legation, who has been visiting her children in the United States for the past nine months, has arrived in Yokohama and is expected in Peking early in April.

Owing to fatigue from his recent journey to Changteh, Admiral Liu Kuang-hsiung, the Minister of Navy, has been slightly indisposed. He has been granted a week's sick leave by the government.

Sun Pao-chi, director-general of the Suiwuchu, gave a dinner party in the office of the Suiwuchu in Hsi Tang Tze Hutung on Monday night, March 24. A distinguished gathering was present at the banquet.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver E. Distad, of the North China Language School, have completed a six months' course at the school and are shortly leaving Peking for their permanent mission post in the interior of Honan.

Mrs. F. Lammot Belin, of the American legation, accompanied by her son and by Miss Wolf, her son's governess, returned to Peking last week. Mrs. Belin has been spending the past two months in the Philippines.

Mrs. Ryder and her daughter, Miss Alice Ryder, who have been spending the past few months at the American legation with Dr. C. D. Tenney, will shortly return to the United States. Mrs. Ryder is Dr. Tenney's sister.

Reverend Joel R. Saunders, of Tungshan, Canton, is spending a few days at the North China Language School before going to Shanghai to take the *Nanking* for the United States. Mr. Saunders will spend a year on furlough in America.

An Athletic Field Meet is being held by students of the Nankai College, Pei Yang University and the Tientsin Intermediate School at the Nankai College Grounds, Nankai, Tientsin, on March 29. The Meet is governed by the World Sporting Manual rules.

E. Carleton Baker, American Consul-General at Mukden, has been spending the past few days at the American legation as the guest of J. D. C. Rodgers. He left Peking for Tientsin on Wednesday morning, March 26, and expects to return to Mukden soon.

A memorial service for the late Monsieur Derville, Far Eastern agent of the International Sleeping Car Company, who was murdered by robbers on March 19 at Vladivostock, was held on Wednesday morning, March 26, at St. Michael Church, Legation Street, Peking.

The President has raised a sum of $200,000 for the initial expenses of an Agricultural Experimental Station, which will be laid out in Huihsien, Honan. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has been ordered to appoint officials to make the necessary preparations.

H. E. Lin Chang-min gave a dinner at his Peking residence to various Chinese officials and members of the International Press Club on Friday evening, March

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28. Mr. Lin is a member of the Diplomatic Commission and a leader of the new Yen Chiu Yi, or Liang Chi-chiao's party.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, director-general of Flood Relief and Conservancy, is expected to return to the North from Shanghai in the next few days. Three weeks ago he went to the South in the interest of peace in China. He has been working to unloosen the deadlock of the Shanghai conference.

W. H. Hunt, of William Forbes & Company, and Mrs. Hunt and family left Tientsin by private car on the Pukow train on Monday morning, March 24, for a holiday in England. They will take the *Empress of Asia* at Shanghai, travelling home *via* the Pacific route.

T. Takamisawa, of the editorial staff of the Osaka *Asahi Shimbun*, has arrived in Peking from Shanghai and expects to remain in this city for some time. Mr. Takamisawa is in China for the purpose of organizing and improving telegraphic news services between Shanghai and Peking and Japan.

Major R. H. Davis, the quarter-master of the American Legation Guard, has been detached from his present post and will leave for America some time in April. Major Davis has been stationed at Peking for four and one-half years, and both he and Mrs. Davis have made many friends here.

M. Fernand Caissial, a French engineer who has spent the last ten years in Peking as a consulting engineer, is shortly leaving this city to return to France for good. M. Caissial will spend a few weeks in the United States on his way home and will be accompanied on his journey by his wife and children.

Ernest B. Price, Assistant Chinese Secretary to the American legation, is leaving Peking this afternoon, March 29, for Nanking and Shanghai, from which latter place he will take the *Nanking* for San Francisco early in April. Mr. Price will return to Peking with his wife and daughter some time in August.

Parthenia Elizabeth Lowry, wife of the Rev. H. H. Lowry, senior member of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, Peking, died at her home on March 23. The funeral services were held on March 25 in the Mission Church, which was crowded to overflowing by hundreds of friends, both Chinese and foreign.

Over forty Germans left Tientsin station on Wednesday. They were taken in five cars, to which were added two other cars with repatriates from Peking and Peitaiho. They included five single ladies, who were exempted according to regulations. The young ladies insisted upon accompanying their compatriots to Germany.

The Waichiaopu (Foreign Office) this week gave out the text of the railway agreement signed on May 17, 1918, between the Ministry of Communications and the Siems-Carey Co., the Grand Canal Improvement contract and the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Agreement. All the essential points of the agreement were published before.

Dr. C. E. Lim, a graduate of Hongkong University, Hongkong, at present attached to the Peking Central Hospital, has just been awarded a Fellowship under the China Medical Board at New York. Dr. Lim will leave shortly for the United States, where he intends taking up post-graduate studies at the Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Yamei Kin gave a lecture at the American Legation Guard on March 26 on "China as a Factor in International Politics." Dr. Kin, who is well known as a physician in this country, has had a good deal to do with the political affairs of China and was at one time Dr. Sun Yat-sen's representative in the United States.

Miss Catherine Carl has been appointed director of the Art Department of the Music Students' Club and has been kind enough to give her services to the club free of charge. She has already taken over her new duties and is now hard at work on the task of equipping the club's studio in the Russian Mission Building for the coming art classes.

Members of the Outdoor Customs Staff received increases in salary beginning from March 1, according to a notification sent out by the Customs Inspectorate-General on Tuesday, March 25. Many men have received promotions to higher paid positions, which makes an increase in their earnings of between forty to sixty per cent of their former salaries.

The Rev. W. H. Elwin, of the Chinese Student Mission in Tokio, and Mrs. Elwin are staying for a fortnight at the Church of England Mission, Hsiang Fang Chiao, in the West City. They are hoping to see many of their old friends and students. A reception is being given to meet Mr. Elwin on Saturday, March 29.

On the recommendation of Tsao Hu-lin, Minister of Communications, Premier Chien Neng-hsun has given instructions for the allotment of four official

translators, two English, one French and one Japanese, for doing translation work in the newly-established International Press Club as the said club is not in a position to employ translators itself.

A Sino-Japanese Transportation Conference is to be held at the Ministry of Communications on April 1. The Central government has already appropriated $5,000 to meet the expenses connected with the conference. The Japanese delegates will be Messrs. Shima, Aoki and Takahisa, who are expected to reach Peking not later than March 30. China has not yet named her delegates.

Mrs. Roland S. Morris, the wife of the American Ambassador to Japan, left Peking *en route* for Tokio on Wednesday, March 26. Mrs. Morris spent the past six weeks in Peking as the guest of the American Minister and Mrs. Reinsch and during this time took medical treatment under Dr. Dunlap, of the Rockefeller Foundation. Miss Sarah Morris, who has been in Peking with her mother, will remain here as the guest of Mr. Reinsch until April.

Hsu Ch'ien, formerly Vice-Minister of Justice in the Peking government and now a resident of Shanghai, is sailing for the United States, England and France on April 10 to lay the facts regarding China's internal situation before the peace conference at Paris and the people of the world. Mr. Hsu will make this journey as the representative of the Chinese Christians, and he will submit China's case to the peace conference and the world at large from the point of view of those who have appointed him.

Practically the entire French community of Tientsin and many other foreigners and Chinese were at the East Station on Monday morning, March 24, to bid farewell to M. Henri Bourgeois, the French Consul-General, and Madame Bourgeois, who left on the 11.30 train for Tsinanfu on their way home to France. As Monsieur Bourgeois arrived at the station he passed in review the guard of honor of the 16th Colonial Infantry, under the command of Commandant Dubreuil, taking the place of Colonel Merienne Lucas, who is at Shanhaikuan.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Y. Rhea, of the American Legation Guard, has been detached from his present post and will leave for Manila and, probably, thence to the United States by the next U. S. transport. Colonel and Mrs. Rhea have made many friends during their stay in Peking and will be greatly missed, as will their son Hamilton, who was prominent last winter as captain of the "Marine Third" ice-hockey team. Major E. L. Beglar, U. S. M. C., who is to relieve Colonel Rhea, has recently arrived in Peking and is staying at the Wagons-Lits Hotel.

Samuel Sokobin, who has been in charge of the American Consulate at Nanking since last summer, has been transferred to Antung, where he will take charge of the American Consulate at that place. Mr. Sokobin was in Peking for one day *en route* to his new post and left for Mukden by Wednesday's (March 26) express. John K. Davis, who has been Consul at Antung for the past few years, has been transferred to Nanking and will proceed to that city upon the expiration of his leave of absence in the United States. In the meantime J. C. Huston has been sent from Hankow to take charge of the American Consulate at Nanking.

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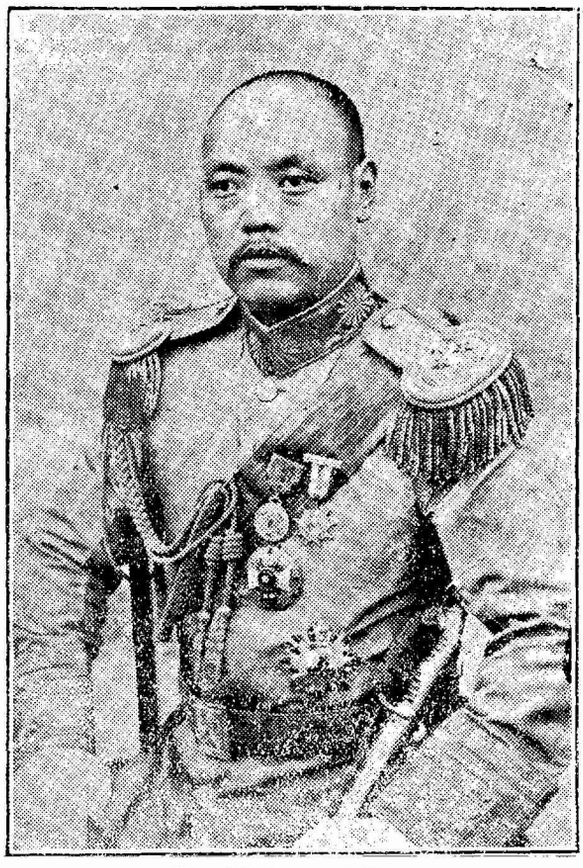
The Chinese Cabinet has received a telegram under date of March 20 from Lu Tseng-hsiang, China's chief delegate to the peace conference at Paris, stating that while the Military Agreement will cease to be operative at the conclusion of the peace treaty, he is in possession of indisputable evidence to the effect that the Chinese government has very recently made a secret "continuation agreement" with Japan, and that this new document is intended to be valid for an indefinite period, and expressing his vigorous opposition to an agreement of this nature and requesting the government to abrogate it at once.

Peking, March 29, 1919.

Who's Who in China



The Minister of War

General Chin Yun-peng, Minister of War, commands the three divisions of the National Defense Force, the disbandment af which has been persistently demanded by the South. General Tuan Chi-jui is nominally at the head of the force. One of his right-hand men is General Chin.

Born in the province of Shantung forty-three years ago, Minister Chin has been in the military service for the last twenty years. He trained himself to be a military man when he was a mere boy. After his graduation from the Military College of Chihli, he was appointed to command a few soldiers. Gradually he worked his way up.

In 1910 General Chin was transferred to Chekiang and appointed by the governor of that province, His Excellency Ts'eng Yun, to command a regiment. He served the Governor of Chekiang so satisfactorily that he was recommended for the post of commander-in-chief of the troops in that province.

In 1911 the first revolution broke out and General Chin was detached for service under General Tuan Chi-jui, who was then commander-in-chief of the Imperial troops for the suppression of the rebellion. On account of his merit, he was given the rank of Lieutenant-General. The present Minister of War was appointed Tutuh or military governor of Shantung, his native province, in 1913. One year later he was given the rank of Tai Hu Chiangchun and specially ordered by the then President, Yuan Shih-kai, to take charge of the military affairs of Shantung.

The rank of Count was conferred upon General Chin in the later part of 1915 when Yuan Shih-kai proclaimed himself Emperor of China. On account of his loyalty to President Yuan, the present War Minister did not take part in the third revolution started for the restoration of the Republic.

General Chin Yun-peng was given the rank of Kuweichiangchun and appointed a member of the Chiangchunfu or the Military Council in the President's Office in June of 1916. This was an "Irish promotion," by means of which he was removed from the position of military governor of Shantung. He had to come to Peking to assume his new office. In consequence, General Chin Huai-chih was appointed to succeed him as military governor of Shantung.

In November of 1917 General Chin was sent to Japan by the government together with General Chu Tung-feng to witness the manoeuvers. When the War Participation Bureau was organized with General Tuan as its director-general, he was appointed actually to control its force on behalf of his chief.

On January 11, 1919, General Chin was appointed Minister of War by President Hsu Shih-chang in the reorganized cabinet. He is still holding this position. General Chin is a member of the Anhwei section of the old Peiyang Party, of which General Tuan is the chief. He wields considerable influence among military men in China, and is considered an honest officer. He has not yet been mesmerized by the Japanese.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

March 24. A Bolshevik army of 70,000 men composed mainly of Bulgarian prisoners-of-war from Russia crosses the Dniester south of Lemberg; Hungary is in the throes of a revolution.

March 26. The Russian Bolsheviks ask the Hungarian Soviet government to hold the members of the French Mission prisoners with a view to their exchange for the Soviet Mission which the Bolsheviks declare the French are detaining at Salonika.

March 27. The Allied delegates at Paris decide to allow Germany to export numerous commodities, including coal, dyestuffs, various iron and steel products, sugar, window glass, and electrical and certain other machinery, the proceeds to be devoted to the payment of foodstuffs at present being supplied to Germany.

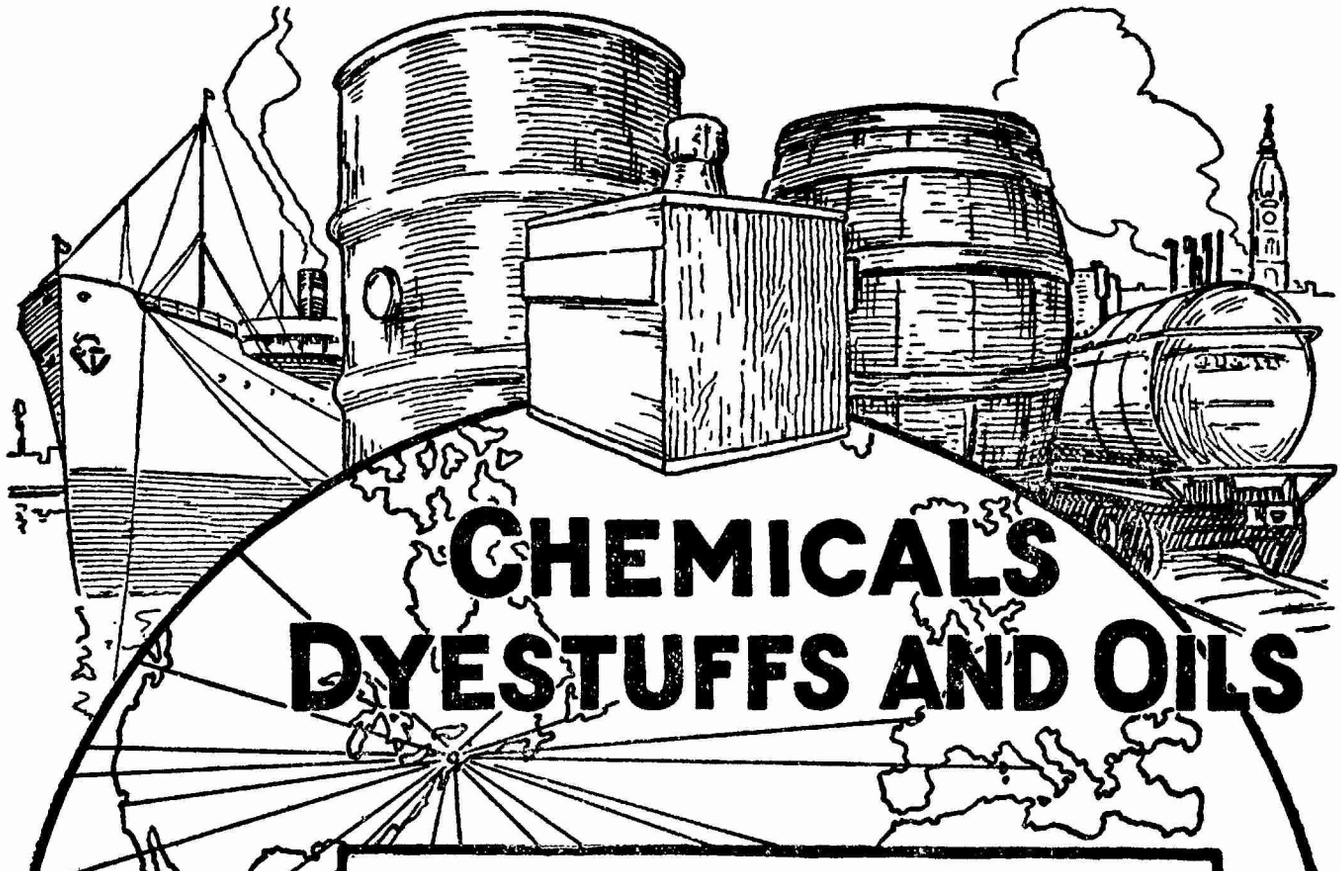
March 28. The German Finance Commission which has been given plenary powers for financing food supplies for Germany proceeds from Berlin to Versailles; a German Military Commission is also proceeding to Versailles.——The German press denounces the proposed landing of the Poles at Danzig as an attempt to prejudice the decisions of the peace conference by the creation of an accomplished fact; it declares that the Entente should be warned by the example of Hungary and not humiliate its opponents unduly.

March 31. A delegation of American Congressmen (half of whom are Republicans and half Democrats) arrive in Paris for the purpose of putting certain concise questions to President Wilson concerning the scheme for the League of Nations.

April 1. Advices from Paris indicate that the four treaties with German-Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey will be knit into one document, the whole being interwoven in the League of Nations and bringing peace within a shorter time than if taken consecutively.

CHINA

April 1. The Japanese Minister, Mr. Obata, protests to China concerning alleged Korean propaganda



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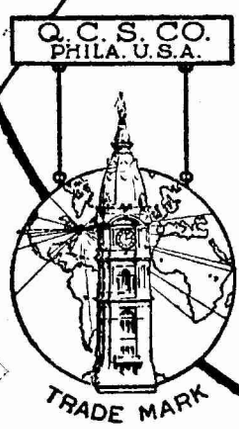

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being carried on in China, particularly at Chientao; Mr. Obata went so far as to say that if China was unable to enforce measures of suppression Japan would feel compelled to send troops to that end.

March 3. The Russian Minister to Peking, Prince Koudacheff, protests to the Chinese government against the despatch of Chinese troops to Urga on the ground that such action conflicts with the treaty concluded between Russia, China and Mongolia at Kiachta in 1915.

JAPAN

March 29. Numerous demonstrations continue to take place at Seoul, Korea; the ancient custom of mountain fires has been revived.

GENERAL

March 25. Winston Churchill, the British Secretary of War, states that a dangerous situation is developing in Egypt, the whole country being in a state of practical insurrection.

March 27. The situation at Odessa still continues critical as the Bolsheviks have advanced within 40 miles of the city; the threatening attitude of the Bolsheviks has had the beneficent result of uniting various antagonistic elements in Odessa itself.

March 29. At Cairo the Commander-in-Chief declares that he is forced to employ active measures of repression as it had been found impossible to restore order by merely defensive measures; he states that he realizes that this must bring tremendous suffering upon the people and result in great loss of public and private property but he intends to do his duty.

March 30. All clocks in the United States are advanced an hour, this "daylight saving" scheme to remain in operation until October 25, 1919.

March 31. Advices from Washington are to the effect that 1,887 American engineer troops have arrived at Murmansk, North Russia, with a view to improving the lines of communication.

Men and Events

J. E. Jacobs, American Vice-Consul, Shanghai, departed for America per s. s. *Venezuela* on Thursday, April 3.

O. S. Orrick, president of the California Paint Company of Oakland, California, is in Shanghai on business connected with his company.

Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, editor of the *Peking Leader*, who has been in Shanghai for the past three weeks, has returned to Tientsin.

L. E. Townsley, manager of the foreign trade department of Paul R. Rubens & Co. of San Francisco, is in Shanghai on business.

"Railway and Canal Construction," the title of an article appearing in last week's issue (March 29) of the REVIEW, was written by W. F. Carey, of the Siems-Carey Construction Company, and appeared originally in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

Marshall J. Root, president of the Seneca Falls Manufacturing Company Inc., Seneca Falls, New York, and of the Sargent & Greenleaf Co. Inc., at Rochester, N. Y., is in Shanghai on business.

According to the *New York Evening Post*, the Chinese Residents School of New York City has just received a donation of G. $500 from President Hsu Shih-chang of China. The school was established for the purpose of teaching Chinese to American-born Chinese in New York City.

Edward J. King, a prominent American business man of Japan, where he had large lumber and other interests at Hakadote, died in Yokohama on March 25. Until recently Mr. King was American Consular Agent at Hakadote. He is survived by his widow and seven children, all of whom are in Yokohama.

Dr. Wu Chao-chu, representative of the Southern government in France, was officially appointed a member on the Chinese peace delegation to France, according to a telegram received on April 1 from Premier Chien Nung-hsun.

Arthur B. Richardson, representative of the Cheseborough Manufacturing Company of New York, manufacturers of vaseline, arrived in China on April 4, where he will act as manager for his company's business. Mr. Richardson is accompanied by Mrs. Richardson and children and Mrs. Richardson's mother. They are living at the Palace Hotel.

Lieutenant Anthony Collins, of the Royal Flying Corps, and Dr. H. Chatley will be the principal speakers at a meeting of the Saturday Club at the Carlton Cafe on April 5. Lieutenant Collins will speak of his experiences in France and of the work and organisation of the Royal Air Force, and Dr. Chatley will speak on "How the Aeroplane was made Safe."

According to news received, four Canadian Pacific Ocean Service boats scheduled to sail for America in April and May have been taken over by the British

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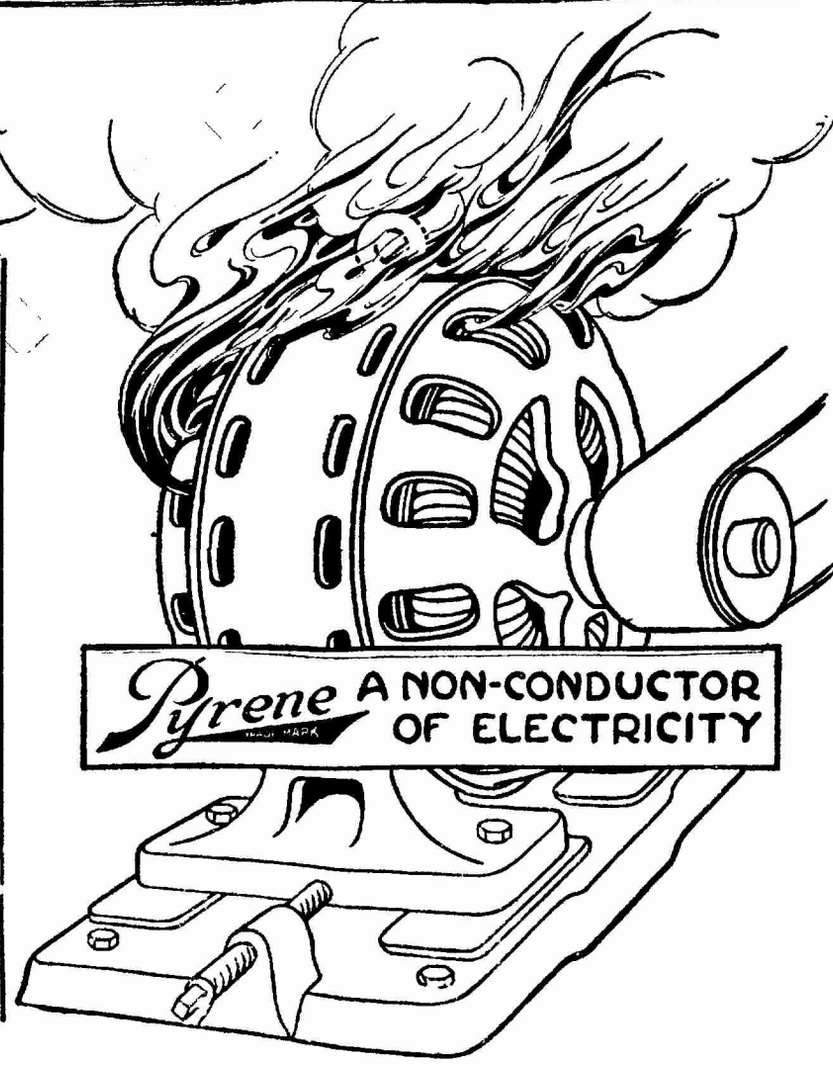

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government: the *Monteagle*, sailing April 3; the *Empress of Russia*, sailing May 3; the *Empress of Japan*, sailing May 7; and the *Empress of Asia*, sailing May 31. The ships are supposed to have have been requisitioned for the transfer of troops between Vancouver and Siberia.

More than 200 students attended the annual dinner of the World's Chinese Students' Federation held on Monday, March 31, at the Oriental Hotel, Shanghai. T. H. Lee, president of Futan University, presided. As a result of the eighth membership campaign the federation secured 601 new members, which makes a total of 2,155 members scattered in different parts of the world. More than $10,000 was raised by the recent contest to further the objects of the Association and Mex. $1,000 was a donation made by President Hsu.

C. C. Kuo, a Chinese student in America who is now in the employ of the Bethlehem shipbuilding company at Wilmington, Delaware, has been granted a patent by the United States government for a tone-modulator for phonographs. The patent was granted by the United States government on March 19, 1918, and is now being marketed. The object of the invention is the provision of an attachment for any form of phonograph or talking machine whereby the intensity of the tone produced is modulated in accordance with the wishes of the operator.

The following paragraph is from an interview by Dr. Ushisaburo Kobayashi, Japanese Financial Minister at Peking, and printed in the Tokio *Asahi*: "Recently Great Britain and the United States have become co-operative in a marked degree in China. This may not be due to the policy of the home governments concerned, but is a cooperation between Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, and Mr. Reinsch, the American Minister. This change may be ascribed to the jealousy that Japan has augmented because of her influence during the war, but as a matter of fact, Japan has only risen from the seventh nation to the third in regard to the amount of investment in China."

Professor C. H. Robertson, of the lecture department of the Y. M. C. A., will speak at the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon, April 6, at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. His subject will be the "Application of Science to the Christian Appeal." Mrs. Bradley will sing. The Song Service is planning a special musical service on Easter Sunday, April 20. There will be vocal and instrumental numbers and an octette, and soloists will render "The Seven Last Words of Christ." The soloists taking part in the program are Miss Myra B. Olive, of Soochow, soprano; C. S. Keen, of Nanking, tenor; and A. G. Loehr, of Shanghai, will take the baritone role. The program is under the direction of C. D. Giauque. Miss Lamonde will be at the piano.

Honorable Charles R. Crane, who recently visited China, in an address before the directors of the recently organized China Society of America made the following statement regarding this country: "While in the beginning of the war, two or three years ago, out in the East and in Asia generally the feeling seemed to be that the war was just a scrap among exploiting nations, as it progressed the drama of the war impressed the peoples and they began to make a distinction between the two sides. I was in Peking when the armistice occurred. There had by then come to be a very sharp impression and a great deal of sympathy with the Allies, a widespread belief in the value of the Allies' cause. I think now that the attitude out in the East is one of a great deal of anxiety that the peace conference shall carry out in fullest measure the principles for which the Allies have been fighting. It would be a great blow to the East to have the peace conference disappoint them. The interest is tremendous and American prestige is especially high. They are especially looking to us to see that there shall be no faltering at the peace conference."

Charles Denby Urges Federal Law for Foreign Trade

On February 20 the Hon. Charles Denby, special advisor for the State Department at Washington, who was in China several months back, appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives in favor of a bill permitting American corporations to incorporate under the government at Washington for the special purpose of foreign trade. This bill, which is known as the "Federal Incorporation Law," was drawn up by special committee of the American Chamber of Commerce of China composed of W. C. Sprague, Earl B. Rose, T. R. Jernigan and S. Fessenden. The bill has entered in both Houses of Congress at Washington and has received favorable comment in all parts of the United States. Among the comments was a recent editorial in the *Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia, under the heading "Wisdom from China."

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Women's Work

American Woman's Club, Shanghai, China

(*The following is an address delivered by Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier at the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held at Hot Springs, Arkansas.*)

MRS. Charles S. Lobingier was appointed the delegate of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai to the annual convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held at Hot Spings, Arkansas, in 1918, and while at the convention Mrs. Lobingier delivered the following address as a greeting from the American women in Shanghai to their American sisters in the United States. The address appeared in the February issue of the *General Federation Magazine*, under the editorship of Miss Helen Louise Johnson, New York, and follows:

"Let me tell you of this gateway of China, where 'the East meets the West,' with its ancient Chinese city, ante-dating the Christian era, and its two modern Occidental cities—the International Settlement and the French Concession—because it may give an idea of our club's unusual opportunities for activity and service.

"The Admiral of the United States Asiatic fleet, with his flagship and staff, is frequently in port. Often there are several more American battleships anchored in the harbor. Here are the headquarters of the three foreign courts in China established by their respective governments, Great Britain, the United States and France. The United States and many other nations maintain consulates-general and consulates.

"There is an American school of 200 pupils coming from all parts of China, the study courses extending from primary to high school grades. American and British mission boards sending workers to China have headquarters here, with their treasurers, publishing houses, many schools and colleges. The commercial interests of America and other Occidental nations, leading out to Central and Northern China, are centered here.

"It is scarcely possible to measure, in exact terms, the influence of our Women's Club in aiding the concerted movement to unite more closely Americans, Americans and Chinese, Americans and all our Allied Nationals, resident in this cosmopolitan community. This we record as our highest privilege and we trust our most helpful and far-reaching work.

"Nearly a decade ago, through the efforts of our club, a home on shore—a 'furlough house'—was opened for the men of the United States Asiatic fleet. Through united effort, this has become a branch of the Navy Y. M. C. A., supported in part by Association funds, in part by our generous American community and in part by the patronage of our sailor boys. Comfortable rooms and meals can be obtained. There is wholesome recreation with music, books and magazines. Many enjoyable entertainments are given by the men and their friends and our club members deem it a privilege to 'lend a hand' in sending flowers and refreshments for these and to give of their time and means in making this an attractive shore home for the men who give themselves to our country's service. We have welcomed to our homes a large number of the men from the battleships for jolly home-like evenings, with games, music and 'American' refreshments. Many magazines have been sent the ships as a little library on their cruise up the 'Yangtze.'

"We help support the foreign women's home, for American and European women. Several of our members are numbered on the China National Board of the Y. M. C. A. and contribute to this far-reaching work for Chinese girls and women, many of whom are already leaders among their people. We work with the Film Censoring Committee, organized at the request of companies sending moving picture films to China, for use in schools and elsewhere.

"One of our club's chief and almost constant pleasures is extending a welcome to the increasing number of visitors and tourists coming to our Orient city. Many well-known men and women from our own land and other lands have been club guests and speakers. Our warmest welcome awaits you all whenever you will come over for a hand-shake and a cup of tea, and to listen or add to our club programs, given by our literature, social, music and social service departments.

"'Your flag and my flag and how it flies to-day.
In your land and my land and half a world away.'"

American Woman's Club

The election of officers and committees for the year was the official business at the meeting of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon, April 1, at the Carlton Cafe. Mrs. Thompson acted as hostess. A special committee composed of three members of the club appointed by the Municipal Council, three ratepayers appointed by the Municipal Council and three others nominated by these six to investigate vice conditions in Shanghai,

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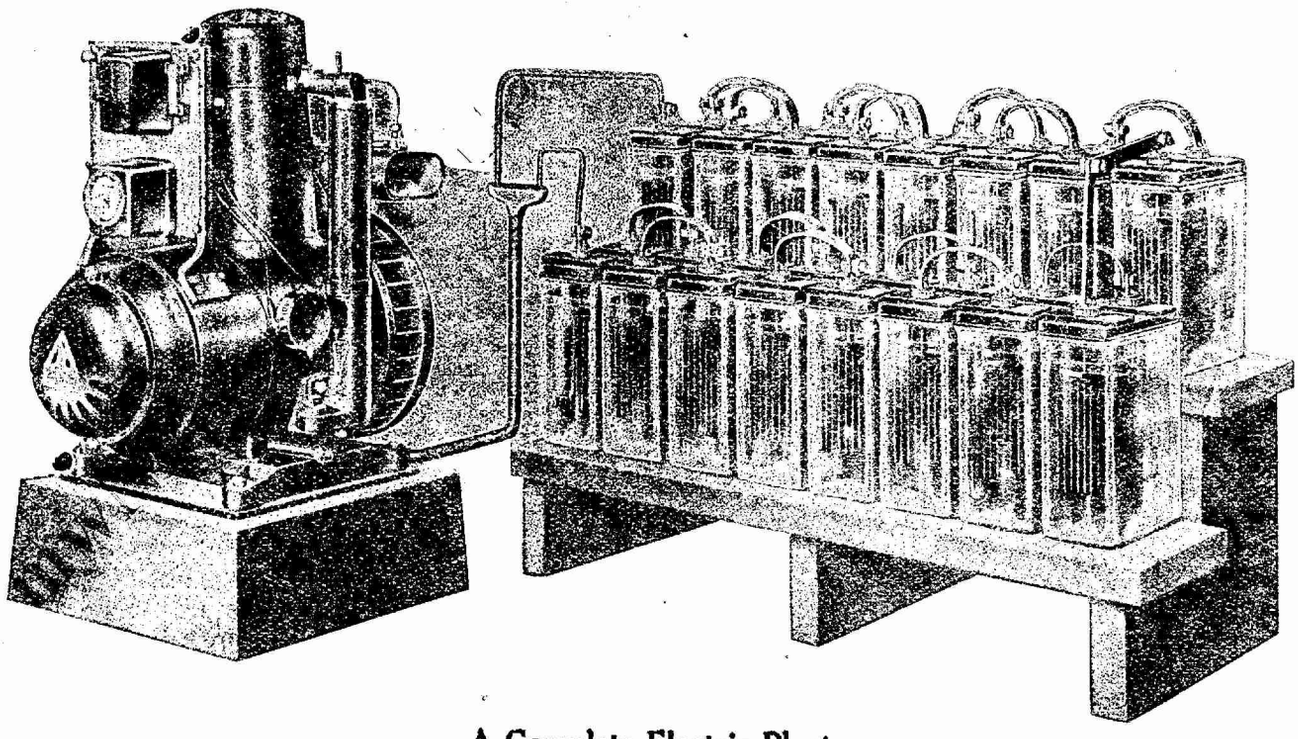

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was a resolution passed at the club meeting. The annual lawn party is to be held on May 31. The following list of officers were elected for the year 1919: Mrs. W. H. Lunt, re-elected president; Mrs. F. J. White, first vice-president; Mrs. R. W. Squires, second vice-president; Mrs J. B. Powell, recording secretary; Mrs. C. L. Boynton, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Brownell, treasurer; Mrs. J. K. Gold, librarian; Mrs. R. H. Gregory, Mrs. W. H. Lacy, Mrs H. A. Wilbur and Mrs. P. L. Bryant, directors. The Membership Committee is composed of the following: Mrs. F. B. Hudson, Mrs. N. A. Viloudaki, Mrs. N. E. Lurton, Mrs. M. Benjamin, Mrs. C. N. Caldwell and Mrs. G. C. Stockton; Publicity Committee: Mrs. Maurice Price, Miss Harriet McCloskie and Miss Gertrude N. Oldroyd; Courtesies Committee: Mrs. A. P. Parker, Mrs. H. E. Page, Mrs. R. R. Clapp, Mrs. Stedman, Dr. Anne Fearn, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. R. D. Stafford and Miss Frances Adams.

The Social Service Committee has organised with Mrs. C. F. Remer as chairman, Mrs. Stiles, vice-chairman, and Mrs. R. A. Parker, secretary.

Mrs. Frank Drake, Mrs. R. W. Squires, Mrs. Janet, Mrs. F. B. Hudson, Mrs. R. T. Clapp and Mrs. C. L. Boynton acted as tellers for the election. The following were elected to membership: Mrs. J. Hammond, Mrs. C. F. Miller, Mrs. P. W. Wilkins, Miss Gladys Atkinson and Miss Nellie H. Howard.

Women and Events

Invitations have been issued for a Naval Ball to be given by the Second Division Asiatic Fleet at the Astor House on Wednesday, April 9, at 9 p.m.

The treasurer of the Door of Hope acknowledges the following donations in memory of Mrs. R. P. Roberts: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Powell $5; E. Mattox $5; W. A. Main $5; Mrs. Stafford $2.

Mrs. C. F. McWilliams arrived in Shanghai per s. s. *Fushima Maru* on April 1, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Logan Zenor. Mrs. McWilliams is living at No. 10 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

The first woman's ship-master's license has been granted to Miss Otano Hanado in Japan. Miss Hanado is 20 years old and applied to the maritime authorities for a license as a ship-master in 1918. The girl's parents own a sailing vessel upon which she has worked since she was 15 years old.

Mrs. Catherine Breshkovsky, the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," addressed the Senate Propaganda Inquiry Committee on February 14, and made a strong appeal for America to send machinery and other material to Russia at once to aid in an industrial reconstruction which she stated would result in ridding the nation of the Bolshevik burden.

J. J. Keegan, treasurer of the American Red Cross, Shanghai Chapter, makes acknowledgement of a contribution of Mex. $300 to the funds of the Shanghai Chapter forwarded to him by C. W. Wrightson, chairman of the British Flower Shop Ltd., this being the seventh contribution which the British Flower Shop Ltd. has made to the American Red Cross Funds.

A meeting of the Social Department for the election of officers of the American Woman's Club was held at the Carlton Cafe on April 4 at 10.30 a.m. The following were elected to office for the year 1919: Mrs. Robert Clark, chairman; Mrs. F. B. Hudson and Mrs. A. N. Lethin, assistants; Mrs. F. J. Seeman, secretary. A Social Committee was elected composed of Mrs. C. P. Holcomb, Mrs. A.C. Stocker and Mrs. Blechyden, with power to add members as needed.

The Japanese Anti-American Press Campaign

FOR several weeks the newspapers and press agencies of Japan have been conducting a campaign against the United States. When the campaign first started, it was excused as the work of irresponsible journalists, but now the campaign has reached such magnitude and unanimity that there isn't much question, but that it is inspired by some organ of the Japanese government. This opinion is indicated in a comment of the *Japan Advertiser* as follows:

"The *Japan Advertiser* has aimed to follow a constructive policy in the development of better relationship and understanding between Japan and foreign countries. It still hopes and intends to continue this policy. Translations from the Japanese press and

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official statements, especially those issued by the War Office, make our task a difficult one. The effect of these official War Office statements will only arouse and influence public opinion against Americans in Japan and against Japanese in China and Siberia.

"Coming at a time when the peace conference is in session we cannot but regret to say that press opinion and official statements such as are now being put forth are neither conducive to harmony, nor to Japan's best interests. If those editorial comments and statements represented isolated instances they would attract little attention and bear little importance, but unfortunately they appear as part of a regrettable campaign. What is the object?"

The campaign not only has been conducted in Japan but has also been extended to China. A Japanese-owned newspaper printed in the Chinese language in Tsinanfu, the capital city of Shantung province, on February 23 in a leading article accused Americans generally of smuggling and selling opium in China. The article was humorous in its various ramifications since it accused the American Consulate as being the headquarters for the sale. It accused the employees of two American firms who have agencies scattered throughout China of smuggling opium. This article was printed evidently in answer to an article in the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, a British paper that contained a certified list of nearly 100 Japanese shops in Tsinanfu where opium and morphine was being sold to the Chinese.

In order that our readers in America, Great Britain and also in China may have some little idea of the magnitude of the campaign we reproduce herewith some of the editorials in question from the leading Japanese papers:

(*From the "Japan Advertiser"*)

The Nippon Dempo Agency, which claims to be the largest news disseminating Japanese agency in Japan, delivered three reports to its subscribers last night which on their face are untrue. Each is directed against the United States. These reports are: Information reaching Tokio alleges that the Anglo-Americans have concluded a loan to the Omsk government and by the end of February Great Britain and the United States had each delivered $50,000,000. Through it America has secretly arranged to get coveted interests in Kamchatka and its neighborhood, while Great Britain acquires special rights in Central Asia and Turkestan. The second report of the Nippon Dempo, which states that the story has been brought to Tokio by recent arrivals from Siberia, describes the extraordinary activities of the American Y. M. C. A. secretaries and workers there, who are investigating the economic opportunities of the country, ostensibly with the object of relieving the needy among the Russians. The Y. M. C. A., say these arrivals quoted, is transporting merchandise under the guise of relief supplies and is benefiting abundantly. The news agency also reports that travellers state that it is undeniable that Americans incited the unrest in Korea. Koreans living abroad have sent word that America will supply what funds the Korean agitators may require and as much as may be needed.

(*From the "Yorodzu Choho"*)

(1) Has not the California Legislature resolved to purchase Lower California?

(2) Have not the American papers reported an American Red Cross Mission cooperating with the Bolsheviks?

(3) Have not the Americans incited the Koreans to unrest?

(4) Have not the American peace delegates objected to Japan's retention of the Marshall Group and other islands on the ground that the Anglo-Japanese treaty is ineffective?

(5) Who has instigated Japanophobia in China?

(*Translations from "Japan Advertiser"*)

M. Clemenceau is reported to have resigned the presidency of the peace conference owing to the conflict of views with President Wilson, says the *Hochi*. Although the report is unconfirmed it is not at all improbable that "the unrestrained, reckless behavior of President Wilson should break the patience of the French people." The Japanese do not like the idea of converting the peace conference into an Anglo-American conference, adds the *Hochi*.

The *Yorodzu* thinks that the only unmistakable legacy the war has left in its wake is the destruction of order and the cropping up of dangerous thoughts. Riots and disturbances are world-wide phenomena. It is, in fact, the bankruptcy of civilization; and the reconstruction of the world is still in the melting-pot stage.

(*From the Osaka "Asahi"*)

The American views on the question of race discrimination are egotistic. President Wilson, when he opens his mouth, talks about humanity and justice and the peace of the world, and in Paris he advocated international readjustment of labor and economic questions. If his views be amplified in interpretation, we should reach the conclusion that between friendly countries there should be no discrimination and that all the international barriers should be removed. That capital and labor are two essential economic elements and are of the same rank is a proposition which should not be denied anywhere in the world. If the doors of opportunity are to be opened the doors of opportunity for labor should also be opened throughout the world. But in America, colored races are discriminated against and a policy of seclusion is followed. The humanity and justice, advocated by the Europeans and Americans, are for themselves. Against the Orientals, they may give inhuman and unjust treatment with impunity. That is their conclusion. Such a conclusion will make President Wilson's advocacy of humanity and justice imperfect and will defeat the end for which America participated in the war. President Wilson, when he visited his country for a few days to explain his position in Europe, replied to the Republicans that the immigration question would not be included in the League of Nations covenant. He has gone astray.

(*From the "Yorozu"*)

The Tientsin incident (fight between American and Japanese soldiers and civilians) should be carefully studied. Various insinuations have been made against the Japanese guards stationed in Tientsin. The incident does not seem to have sprung up accidentally. The cause of the trouble lies in the drunkenness of the American soldiers, and their misconduct has been

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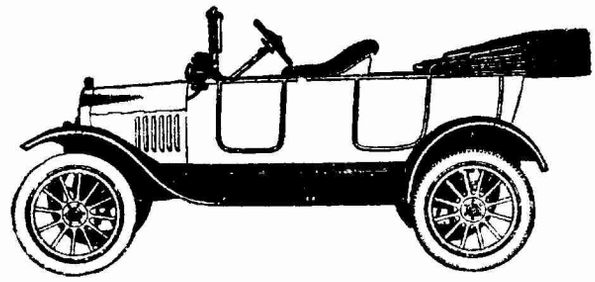

Word has just been received from the head offices of the Ford Motor Car works to the effect that the production of the factory is now rapidly approaching the status of pre-war conditions, so that within a short time the great number of unfilled orders will be supplied.

In 1916 before America entered the war the daily production of the Ford factories at Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. amounted to approximately 3,200 cars. Then the war came on and practically the entire factory was turned over to the American Government for war work. The daily production of cars dropped to less that a thousand and in consequence thousands of customers everywhere were forced to wait for delivery from three months to nearly a year in some cases.

The development of new streets and roads in Shanghai and vicinity make it all the more necessary that every family should have a Ford Car. The approaching spring and summer extend the invitation to all to spend as much time as possible outdoors.

Nothing approaches the efficiency of the dependable Ford. It is always ready and waiting to take you out and away from your business and from the hot stuffy rooms of your house. It is simple to operate. The consumption of gasoline is low and the upkeep is at the minimum. It is important that orders should be placed as early as possible.

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The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $15,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

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Peking, China.

recognized by other races as well. Unless the American government means to twist the matter, the trouble will be smoothly settled, so it is expected. As for the situation in Siberia, we have much to regret. Japan was urged to mobilize in Siberia in order to rescue the Czecho-Slovaks, at the request of the American government. The sacrifices made by Japan in this enterprise should receive the thanks of England, France, America and other Allied nations. But the Americans want to grab everything. Various rumors circulated about the Japanese army in Siberia are lies. The American newspapers want to insinuate against Japan. If we were to print all that the American papers had to say about Japan and the Japanese army, why, our four pages would not be sufficient to hold it. These American papers are all yellow. They are mostly of the Pacific coast of America. They have, it must be suspected, some ulterior motive in attacking Japan. But by insinuating against Japan, America will not gain anything in the way of settling the immigration issue to her own advantage in the peace conference. Japan has never instigated friction with America. Why, then, are the American papers dissatisfied with Japan? Where has Japan violated the principles of humanity and justice? Japan is no adversary of America economically. Why is America afraid of Japan? The insinuations of the American newspapers about Japan are meaningless, indeed.

(*From a letter in the "Japan Advertiser"*)

The primary trouble in Japan seems to be the extreme ignorance of the ordinary people concerning everything foreign, an ignorance which has not been much affected by the war, as a similar state of mind in European countries has. Ordinary education in Japan does not give the people any adequate knowledge of the ideals or feelings, or even the main facts of foreign lands, and the result is that the average man is still in the humor to misunderstand and dislike all foreigners and to regard them as only possible enemies. The newspapers, of course, reflect popular feeling, for it seems rather doubtful if they have much need to stir it up, and in Japan as in Europe the policy of using a foreign bogey to distract attention from domestic politics is not at all unknown. Then, as is well known, the military authorities, naturally enough, are by no means in favor of indiscriminate democratic principles, which might easily lead to a loss of prestige and power on their part. The way in which the war has ended, not quite according to their former prophecies of the invincibility of a militarily ruled Empire as compared with popularly governed states, must have caused them no little searching of heart, and now on the top of it all comes the proposal to abolish conscription. This was not suggested with any intention of embarrassing Japan, but only as a method of avoiding war in future, but it seems to have been regarded here as a means by which. England and America, who have always had voluntary armies, could manage to disarm other people. The angry letter of a high military officer, translated a day or two ago in the *Japan Advertiser apropos* of Mr. Ozaki's speech, reveals something of this and also some of the apprehension felt by the soldiers that the military profession is losing its appeal to the people, principally for economic reasons. It is strange that this is stated so strongly, however, for if, as he says, without conscription there would not be a soldier in Japan, it is a confession of that predominance of materialism over public duty that used to be laid to the credit of other nations alone.

(*From the Osaka "Mainichi"*)

"There is nothing wonderful in the inability of the Japanese to understand the mentality of the Americans," writes Mr. Ozaki. "Without understanding the ideals and the love of morals of the Americans, it would be utterly impossible for a Japanese to explain the unanimity with which they have decided to change their constitution and make universal the prohibition of the use of alcoholic beverages. I am compelled to draw a contrast between the working of minds of the Japanese and the Americans. We have made a matter of one milliard and a half yen out of the war and, flushed by this sudden gain, are drinking more deeply than in pre-war days, while in the country across the Pacific the people, in spite of having come into possession of thirty milliard yen, know how to restrain themselves, and have decided unanimously to go dry. No wonder that the Japanese, who are incapable of understanding the American ideals, cannot interpret the intervention of the United States in the war otherwise than as being prompted by sinister motives."

Harbor Investigation at Shanghai

THE Whangpoo Conservancy Board will shortly begin a full investigation of all technical possibilities of further developing Shanghai as a first class port, which will be conducted on the broadest lines. In judging the whole matter of further harbor development, there are two aspects: the purely engineering one and the general and economic one, of which of course the latter is determinative.

While these two are interdependent the engineering possibilities must be first investigated. Several schemes to make Shanghai accessible to ocean traffic present themselves and each must be investigated as to the cost, the time of execution and the utility of the present facilities while executing any project, etc. Various ideas are technically possible and, according to whether the requirement as to depth is put at 30, 40 or 45 feet, different solutions are indicated.

When the above technical possibilities have been accurately estimated, they must be weighed together with economic and general aspects of the matter—and an estimate be made of what the requirements are or should be—as a necessary basis for the final decision by the interested parties.

The Board having long recognized the need for soon devising sound lines of harbor development and thus secure the future prosperity of the port of Shanghai issued in July 1918 a report prepared in 1916 and 1917 by an eminent firm of Consulting Hydraulic and Harbor Engineers in consultation with the Engineer-in-Chief. The report, which immediately raised the issue to the highest degree with the assumption of maximum requirements as to depth, etc., pointed out various schemes as technically possible, etc., and concluded by recommending that an investigation of all the possible schemes should be undertaken. The Whangpoo Conservancy Consultative Board, supported by the General and the different National Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai, recommended to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board that the investigation be *immediately undertaken.*

The Engineer-in-Chief reported that the estimated cost of such an investigation would be some Tls. 350,000 including the submission of the results of the investigation to an international committee of consulting engineers of high repute from the home countries, who would finally decide as to the best technical course, the engineers to be chosen by the leading shipping interests as represented on the Consultative Board.

PROGRAM OF INVESTIGATION

It is aimed to take into consideration all the possibilities for rendering Shanghai accessible directly or indirectly to first class ocean traffic. It is hoped that no conceivably practicable scheme will be overlooked, but the following are the principal alternatives:

(1) *The regulation of the Fairy Flats by training works.* This scheme was mentioned as favorably indicated in the report but the investigation is in no way committed to favoring this or any other scheme. The regulation of the lower Yangtze can also be done by regulating the North Channel or the North Branch or both, or by regulation of the North Channel. These will also be investigated.

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NOTICE

Shanghai visitors may board the Express Train leaving Shanghai at 7:55 on Friday 18th April, and arriving at Tientsin-East on Saturday 19th, where a special 1st class sleeping car await them, they will be conveyed by the north bound train leaving at 16:45 joining the special train, to which the car will be attached, at Changsintien, via Fengtai, from where the train proceeds to Liang Ko-chwang.

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(2) Assuming the possibility of regulating the lower Yangtze, *the construction of a harbor near Woosung Forts or inside Woosung*, which may or may not be locked. The scheme of a wet dock was favored by Capt. W. F. Tyler, the former Coast Inspector, in his comments which were invited on the report and had received preliminary consideration by the reporting engineers.

(3) Assuming the regulation of the lower Yangtze, *the continued use of the open Whangpoo as a deep harbor*, its depth being increased by (1) dredging, or (2) enlarged tidal or fresh water flux from the Yangtze at Kiang Yin, or (3) by narrowing or (4) by use as a locked harbor.

(4) The construction of a *combined open and locked "port de vitesse" at Feng Hsien on the Hangchow Bay* with ship canal to the Whangpoo. This scheme was conceived and submitted with a memorandum and plans during the consultations in August 1917 by P. G. Hornell, one of the two Engineers consulted. As the preliminary report only assumed and dealt with maximum requirements—for draft of 40 feet with possibilities of improvement to 45 feet which are not available in the Bay—it was not published.

(5) The formation of *an open harbor at Yangtze Cape* and with or without a canal to the Whangpoo. One such scheme at Yangtze Cape has been prepared subsequent to the publication of the above report by S. J. Powell. Several varieties of this possibility had previously been in August 1917 taken into account by the consulting engineers reporting to the Board, but as it did not satisfy the maximum requirements assumed in the preliminary report, it was not published with the same.

(6) The formation of *a dock harbor by excavation immediately east of Shanghai*, with ship canal connection to Hangchow Bay.

(7) Assuming the training of the Yangtze and the Whangpoo, the formation of *dock basins along* the Whangpoo, including among other possible locations the tidal basins on the left shore below the Point.

(8) Assuming the training of the lower Yangtze, the making of *a new outlet of the Huangpu* eastward above Gough Island, converting the present mouth of the Whangpoo into a dock harbor. This new outlet was once proposed by J. de Rijke as one of the best solutions for the Whangpoo River improvement in 1898, as his scheme "A."

(9) The *diversion* of the Whangpoo to Hangchow Bay, leaving the lower part of the present river as a harbor basin.

(10) Assuming the training of the South Channel, *an enclosed harbor on the right bank of the Yangtze below the mouth of the Whangpoo.*

(11) An improvement of the present arrangement, without radical alteration.

The program includes the making of all necessary surveys of the Estuary and of the different sites for a "port de vitesse" at Hangchow Bay, indicated by Mr. Hornell in his memorandum of August 31, 1917, etc., etc., and the making of alternative plans and estimates for any reasonable practicable scheme varied according to different assumptions as to requirements.

All these and sundry other schemes are briefly suggested in the report or have been formulated by the Conservancy's engineers and their technical and economical features will be gone into in the course of the investigation. It cannot be too strongly remarked that there is no prejudice in favor of any particular scheme and that while all possible major schemes were formulated as early as 1917, suggestions of any kind will be welcomed.

One of the main difficulties in deciding on such a large and far-reaching scheme either one way or the other—is and will always be the correct estimate of the future requirements—as to *draft of ships*, *magnitude of trade* and *shipping*, the general *transportation development* in China as bearing on the port, etc., etc. It is hoped that also on these points data will be gathered.

The whole idea of the Harbor Investigation is to benefit China in general and Shanghai in particular and not serve any particular private interest. The results of the investigation will be put before an international committee of engineers, composed as aforementioned, with all data and plans for the different projects presented in an easily digestible form, for a final decision of the technical issues.

Shanghai, March 31, 1919.

American Steel Exporters Combine

Ten of the leading steel producers of the United States have combined for export business. The name of the corporation will be the North American Steel Corporation, and the former president of the Lackawanna Steel Company, E. A. S. Clark, will head the new organisation. Operations have already been commenced and branches are to be established in all great commercial and industrial centers round the world. The total production of the independent producers is said to be 12,000,000 tons, December 23. The Bethlehem plant is said to be the largest in the new combination.

Chinese Consul Advises Foreign Traders

Chao Hsin-chu, Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, in an address on January 22 before the American Manufacturers Exporters' Association in New York gave the following advice to American firms seeking to do business in China:

1. Sole agencies should be given to the Chinese firms. Local conditions and different dialects would discourage and curtail foreign salesmen in the attempt to develop trade in the interior of China, while native agents could under all circumstances carry on your trade extensively and successfully.

2. Direct trade should be facilitated. The compradore system has long been considered as the only solution and convenience for foreign merchants in China. Yet we are not entirely satisfied with that system because of its indirectness and inefficiency in commercial dealings. To remedy this, permit the Chinese merchants to become your partners instead of your compradores. Some sort of American-Chinese mercantile company should be formed in order to secure better means of cooperation on the part of Chinese merchants.

3. Advertisements should be frequently and universally inserted in the Chinese newspapers and periodicals. Advertising is not new, but its application to the present situation, when your exports are still being restricted by war conditions, would perhaps be a new thought to some American manufacturers.

4. Labels and brands, or "chops," should be kept on in a permanent manner. Owing to the conservatism of the Chinese people they always look for the goods they are accustomed to buy, and wherever they find a label somewhat changed or different from the one they are familiar with, even though the goods be of the same quality or even better and turned out by the same manufacturer, it would be beyond the reach of their understanding and would lead to a loss of the goodwill of your trade.

5. Exhibit rooms should be established in Chinese trade ports. Many kinds of products which I find everywhere in this country are not shown in the Chinese markets. It will be impossible to expand your trade unless you first submit sample products to distant buyers.

6. A merchant marine should be built up on the Pacific. Our trade and commerce has been hindered a great deal during the war owing to shortage of ocean carrying tonnage. The freight rate advanced at one time to as high as $60 per ton across the Pacific. This made it impossible for your products, bearing abnormally expensive transportation, to be marketable in China.

7. Banking connections should be made better for the facilitation of mercantile purposes. As China is using silver, which is subject to a fluctuation in exchange of gold, American merchants sometimes hesitate to do business with China on a large scale. If some banking method can be adopted in order to avoid the danger of speculation in exchange and also to facilitate in rediscounting bills on the other side, trade and commerce between America and China will be developed to a greater extent than ever before.

8. American commercial commissions should pay frequent visits to China, not only to the trade ports, but also to the interior. To interest as well as to encourage the Chinese people, such commissions

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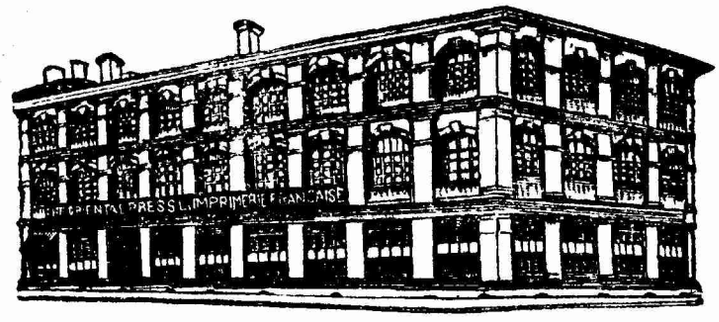

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

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could, through their personal influence and initiative, bring about a closer relationship financially and economically between the business men of both countries.

The Antimony Industry at Changsha

The Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd. has been established since 1908 and was promoted by Liangs brothers and Yang Tu. This company had only 300,000 Changsha taels capital when started. In the year 1917 it has been reorganized and the capital has been increased to $1,500,000. A board of nine directors was formed in the company. The staff contains one president, three vice-presidents, one general manager. one manager, one mining engineer, one superintendent of the works, one secretary, one treasurer and ten clerks. This company has branches at Shanghai and New York and agencies at San Francisco, Paris, South America and London. Three foreign clerks are employed in the New York office. The antimony mines are located at Yi-yang and An-hua and the coal mines located at Pao-ching. The mines at Yi-yang are said to be the largest antimony mines in Hunan province. They produced about 6,500 tons per year when the modern mining methods have not yet been introduced and used, until in the year 1916 they produced over 10,000 tons a year. A set of modern mining machinery such as air compressors, drills, etc., bought from America, is now being used in the mines. About 12,000 tons of antimony ore were produced by these mines in 1918. The Wah Chang Co. has its own antimony works in Changsha and about 6,320 tons of metal were manufactured in 1917. Its products are sold in New York and London markets. In the smelter there are 40 Herrenschmidt furnaces and 21 Reverberatory furnaces, two big turbine-generators (G. E. Manufacturer). This company is said to have cleared a profit of $1,000,000 in 1915. There are about ten to twelve companies in Hunan that own antimony mines and about twenty to twenty-five companies that have no mines.

Commercial and Financial Notes

A new credit of $100,000,000 has been given by the United States to France and another of $3,858,000 to Greece, making a total of $2,617,477,000 to France, $434,129,000 to Greece and $9,035,269,000 to all the Allies.

As announced by the U. S. Department of Commerce the January 1919 exports from the United States were valued at G. $623,000,000 and exceeded any previous month in the history of American commerce. They compare with G.$505,000,000 for January 1918, and G.$566,000,000 for December 1918.

The terms for the Victory Liberty Loan will be the most liberal of any of the loans. Special arrangements are being made for deferred payments. These will be extended over a period of six months from May 10 to November 11. Ten per cent must be paid on or before May 10, this being due as first payment with the application.

It was announced on February 10 that more than 125 bushels of silver dollars were shipped from the U. S. Treasury to the Philadelphia mint to be melted into bullion for export to India. The daily financial statement issued by the Treasury, which deals familiarly with billions and only incidentally with details like millions, announced merely that current assets in silver dollars had fallen $1,118,000 since February 9. This was one of the shipments which have taken $205,000,000 from the vault in recent months to be melted down and exported to the Allies.

An order forbidding the purchase of rouble currency abroad was made by Frederick L. Kent, director of the division of foreign exchange of the Federal Reserve Board, on February 14. Previously an order did not prohibit the purchase in foreign countries if not brought into the United States. The latest order reads: "Until otherwise instructed, exportation and importation of Russian roubles or transfer of funds for their purchase by persons and dealers in the United States, as described in an executive order of President Wilson on January 26, 1918, is prohibited."

At the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Waterworks Company held in Shanghai March 28, L. J. Cubitt, who presided, stated in the course of his address to the assembled shareholders that nothing had transpired since last year's meeting concerning the proposition discussed at some length at the previous meeting looking towards the Shanghai Municipal Council acquiring the Waterworks, but not doubt the report of the committee appointed to consider the matter would be made known at the forthcoming Ratepayers' Meeting. The Waterworks had supplied during the year a total of 4,274 million gallons and an interim dividend of 5 per cent had been paid last summer. After the payment of this interim dividend there now remained a disposable balance of over a quarter of a million taels, and in addition to providing for various reserves and funds, a further dividend of 6½ per cent was declared and also a bonus of 2/6 per share.

An American wireless message has been received stating that through rates for export goods had been fixed from interior American points direct to the Far East. This a matter of utmost importance as affecting the trade of China, and will have the effect of putting cargo from America on a very favorable footing, particularly as compared with the past few years. Cargo that has been arriving from interior points of America up until this time has been paying G. $2 per 100 lbs. to the Coast, reckoned on a weight basis, and to this had to be added the steamer freight across the Pacific, usually payable at the rate of G. $30 on a measurement basis, which on general cargo made the ocean freight alone work out at about 6 gold cents a pound, thus making the total freight on a weight basis about 8 gold cents a pound. Seeing that parcels only pay 12 cents gold a pound from America to China, the excessively high freight rate becomes at once apparent.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Miss Guffin, Soochow; G. H. Manwaring; L. K. Taylor, Kiukiang; W. G. Barner, Chicago; M. J. Rost, New York; T. Heraha, Tokio; E. Loring, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Luckenbact, New York; M. E. Merriman; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cameron, Seoul; O. S. Orrick, Oakland; Mr. and Mrs. Quintus, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. A. T.

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The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Wargcrett, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Rief, Harbin; M. Debergues, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Lifschitz, Yokohama; Nicolas Himfel, Yokohama; Mrs. A. H. Begley, Foochow; Sydney Hewitt, Harbin.

New Books and Publications

China's International Relations

The International Relations of the Chinese Empire, Vols. II and III, by H. B. Morse, Ll. D. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh, $10 each. (London: Longmans, 25s. net each.)

THE first volume of this work has been greatly prized by all students of modern Chinese history. It appeared in 1911, and as the author was not then sure that he could continue the work it was not marked as Volume I. We now have two volumes given us at once, and they are boldly called on the title-pages "Volumes II and III." This slight anomaly is corrected by each volume having a striking sub-title. The three are called respectively "The Period of Conflict," "The Period of Sumission" and "The Period of Subjection." The new volumes cover the years from 1860 to the fall of the dynasty in 1911. They have a common index: it is a pity that the index for Vol. I was not incorporated.

All who have read the previous volume will know what to expect in this continuation: a history written with intimate, or as one may say, interior knowledge, with sympathy for the Chinese nation, and with that restraint and impartiality which are so rare in historical writings. Throughout there is a complete absence of partizan spirit, and there is no attempt to write up any great situation, no "purple patches," no rhetoric. The one enthusiasm that is betrayed is for his "chief," the I.-G., and indeed the author tells us that if the material—including a diary in 74 volumes!—had been at his disposal we should have had a biography of Sir Robert Hart. This, however, would still have been a history of Chinese Relations for the period. The many letters from Hart which are given us in footnotes are enough to show how much China owes to this great man, the best friend she ever had among outside peoples. Those who know him only as the great organizer of the Customs service and as a diplomatist may be pleased to see him in playful mood, writing very colloquial English, and even "dropping into poetry," or at least humorous doggerel. Many of his shrewd judgments show extraordinary insight into the heart of political matters, and surprise us more as years go on and things develop. Yet many people will consider that he is

optimism with respect to the future of China was not justifiable, and that his long residence in Peking in the midst of officialdom, distorted his views and limited his outlook.

Dr. Morse also seems to have great faith in the Chinese people; but the very titles of his volumes show that he is not disposed to treat them sentimentally. He writes in forcible words of the humiliation, the abasement, of China, as after the war with Japan or the Boxer settlement.

"In the world's history no country, with so vast an extent of territory, and so large a population, under one government, as China—no country with a tithe of its area or population—had ever been subjected to such a series of humiliations or to so many proofs of the low esteem in which it was held, as China had been subjected to in the six months from November, 1897, to May, 1898, and, it may be added, no country had so thoroughly deserved its fate; no country had ever shown itself so incapable of correcting admitted abuses in its administration, or of organising the resources of an exceedingly rich territory, inhabited by a sturdy race with many good qualities."

He does not philosophize about the downward course of the nation, finding it sufficiently accounted for, as it would seem, by the incapacity of recent Manchu rulers and officials. This at least allows one to hope that the volume "The International Relations of the Chinese Republic," whoever writes it, will be less tragic than the story now before us.

It goes without saying that all matters relating to trade, and such subjects as need skill in statistical statement, are treated admirably in these volumes. The separate chapters dealing with the Postal Service and the Railways, and the parts of the work treating of the founding and development of the Customs service, or of Treaties and Treaty Revision, are invaluable, because of their completeness and clearness. There is also a just regard to proportion displayed throughout the work, yet it may be questioned whether the Boxer rebellion, though the most international of all China's relations, does not occupy a *little* too much space. Yet we could not ask for it to be abridged.

One reads of the past, of course, with one's eye on the present and the future. One asks what lessons China has learned by now, and what real progress the Republic has made. On p. 102 of Vol. III we read, "Yet the Chinese rulers had learned no lesson from the defeat. . . .There was no plan for reorganisation, none for developing the internal resources of the country, none to enable the empire to stand on its own feet; but it was still held to be the duty of the Western Powers to save China from the consequences of her own weakness . . . ." Reading this, one thinks how helplessly China lost territory to Germany, and then looks to the Allies to get it back for her at the cost of blood and treasure. Again, in Vol. II, p. 391, Sir Robert Hart writes: "The government cannot stand another fight with the foreigner, and it is seemingly powerless to effect what the foreigner wishes it to do in the provinces; the foreigner may possibly try to do what it leaves undone, and, in that case, there will be a grand smash."

That was written in 1865, more than half a century ago, and looking at things to-day one is tempted to say—*plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose.*—*From the "New China Review."*

In the United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier of Nebraska.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb of Delaware.
MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton of Missouri.
REPORTER, ACTING CLERK, } William A. Chapman of Ohio.
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OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

William A. Chapman,
Acting Clerk.

Recent Filings:

March 29, 1919; Cause No. 685; In re Last Will and Testament of Anita McFarlane Hazelton, deceased; administrator's final account; petition.

" 29, " Cause No. 758; Chun Wen Ching et al. v. Motor Schooner "Esperanca"; libel; writ of arrest.

" 31, " Articles of Incorporation of American Drug Co.

April 1, 1919; Cause No. 760; In re Last Will and Testament of Marie E. Belleville, deceased; petition.

" 1, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's motion for dismissal.

" 1, " Cause No. 719; William H. Jordan v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's motion for dismissal.

" 1, " Cause No. 720; Roy Parker v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's motion for dismissal.

" 1, " Cause No. 721; Carl Glass v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's motion for dismissal.

" 1, " Cause No. 722; John Stewart v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's motion for dismissal.

" 1, " Cause No. 723; James L. Johnson v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's motion for dismissal.

" 1, " Cause No. 725; Alexander Evans v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's motion for dismissal.

" 1, " Cause No. 759; Chun Wen Ching et al. v. Motor Schooner "Esperanca"; plaintiff's motion to discontinue.

" 2, " Cause No. 759; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles Amos Biddle, deceased; petition.

April 3, 1919; Cause No. 739; Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., v. Pacific Transport Co.; motion for judgment on the pleadings.

" 3, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; defendant's motion for retaxation of costs.

" 3, " Cause No. 761; Sung Kya Yi v. Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.; complaint; motion.

Hearings:

March 29, 1919; In re Charles Amos Biddle, deceased; Coroner's inquest.

April 4, " Cause No. 759; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles Amos Biddle; on petition for admission of Will to probate.

" 4, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; on defendant's motion for retaxation of costs.

Judgments and Orders:

March 28, 1919; Cause No. 749; C. P. Jor v. American Food Manufacturing Company; judgment for plaintiff.

" 29, " Cause No. 745; United States v. Low Ping Leung; sentence.

April 1, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; dismissing action.

" 1, " Cause No. 719; William H. Jordan v. W. L. Merriman; dismissing action.

" 1, " Cause No. 720; Roy Parker v. W. L. Merriman; dismissing action.

" 1, " Cause No. 721; Carl Glass v. W. L. Merriman; dismissing action.

" 1, " Cause No. 722; John Stewart v. W. L. Merriman; dismissing action.

" 1, " Cause No. 723; James L. Johnson v. W. L. Merriman; dismissing action.

" 1, " Cause No. 725; Alexander Evans v. W. L. Merriman; dismissing action.

" 1, " Cause No. 758; Chun Wen Ching et al. v. Motor Schooner "Esperanca"; dismissing action.

" 2, " Cause No. 760; In re Last Will and Testament of Marie E. Belleville, deceased; directing issuance of letters testamentary.

" 3, " Cause No. 739; Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., v. Pacific Transport Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

Assignments for Hearing:

April 11, 10 a. m.; Cause No. 732; In *re* Nangle's Application for Change of Name.

IN RE HANKOW CONSUL-GENERAL'S REPORT IN THE ESTATE OF JAMES WINN, DECEASED

*(Filed January 29, 1913)**

SYLLABUS

1. **Administration of Estates:** *Consular officers* in China in the administration of estates must act judicially.

2.—:—: *Merger.* All powers conferred on consuls in China by secs. 1709-11 of the Revised Statutes to administer estates of deceased Americans, are merged in the powers subsequently conferred when said consuls were clothed with full probate jurisdiction.

*Republished at this time because of the importance of the question involved and the exhaustion of printed copies.

3.—:—: *Executive acts.* Said sections are still binding upon consuls so far as requiring executive acts not in conflict with the exercise of probate jurisdiction.

4.—: *The supervisory control* over the discharge by consular officers of duties relating to the estates of decedents in China required by sec. 2 of the Act of June 30, 1906, must be exercised and such officers must be guided by the requirements of that section.

THAYER, J.:

The Consul-General at Hankow, China, has submitted a full report to this Court of the administration of the above entitled estate, the assets of which are less than five hundred dollars, and has requested the instructions and approval of this Court. His action is doubtless intended to be a compliance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Act of June 30, 1906, which relate to the supervisory control to be exercised by this Court "over the discharge by Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the duties prescribed by the laws of the United States relating to the estates of decedents in China."

Certain *administrative* powers and duties relative to estates of American citizens dying in foreign countries are charged upon consular officers as follows[1]:

> "Sec. 1709. It shall be the duty of consuls and vice-consuls, *where the laws of the country permit:*
>
> First. To take possession of the personal estate left by any citizen of the United States, other than seamen belonging to any vessel, who shall die within their consulate, leaving there no legal representative, partner in trade, or trustee by him appointed to take care of his effects.
>
> Second. To inventory the same with the assistance of two merchants of the United States, or, for want of them, of any others at their choice.
>
> Third. To collect the debts due the deceased in the country where he died, and pay the debts due from his estate where he shall have there contracted.
>
> Fourth. To sell at auction, after reasonable public notice, such part of the estate as shall be of a perishable nature, and such further part, if any, as shall be necessary for the payment of his debts, and, at the expiration of one year from his decease, the residue.
>
> Fifth. To transmit the balance of the estate to the Treasury of the United States, to be holden in trust for the legal claimant; except that if at any time before such transmission the legal representative of the deceased shall appear and demand his effects in their hands they shall deliver them up, being paid their fees, and shall cease their proceedings.
>
> "Sec. 1710. For the information of the representative of the deceased, the consul or vice-consul, in the settlement of his estate, shall immediately notify his death in one of the gazettes published in the consulate, and also to the Secretary of State, that the same may be notified in the State to which the deceased belonged; and he shall, as soon as may be, transmit to the Secretary of State an inventory of the effects of the deceased, taken as before directed.
>
> "Sec. 1711. When any citizen of the United States, dying abroad, leaves by any lawful testamentary disposition, special directions for the custody and management, by the consular officer of the port or place where he dies, of the personal property of which he dies possessed in such country, such officer shall, so far as the laws of the country permit, strictly observe such directions. When any such citizen so dying, appoints, by any lawful testamentary disposition, any other person than such officer to take charge of and manage such property, it shall be the duty of the officer, whenever required by the person so appointed, to give his official aid in whatever way may be necessary to facilitate the proceedings of such person in the lawful execution of his trust, and, so far as the laws of the country permit, to protect the property of the deceased from any interference of the local authorities of the country where such citizen dies; and to this end it shall be the duty of such consular officer to place his official seal upon all of the personal property or effects of the deceased, and to break and remove such seal as may be required by such person, and not otherwise."

These are general provisions of law respecting powers and duties of consular officers and, it will be noted, contain no exception of consular officers who may be located in countries in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction.

They constitute a mixture of executive and judicial duties and were obviously intended to provide

1. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 1709-11.

for the conservation of the estates of decedent American citizens, which otherwise had no protection except that afforded by foreign law.

The later laws [2] conferring judicial powers on consular officers in China contain no specific provisions of repeal or amendment of the earlier statutes. That probate jurisdiction was conferred on consular officers in China has been decided on full hearing by my predecessor [3] and may therefore be taken as settled law.

Some confusion has arisen in construing these several statutes since it has been suggested that in the administration of estates of deceased Americans in China, consular officers may possess alternative powers, either to dispose of them *administratively* as executive officers, or to treat them *judicially* as officers possessing full probate jurisdiction.

It does not occur to us that there should be any serious difficulty in harmonizing these two enactments.

(1) As to the earlier laws there must be a differentiation of the purely *administrative* duties and the authority to dispose of the decedent's property, pay his debts and remit balances to the Treasury of the United States. The latter duties are at least semi-judicial in character and cover functions which are embraced in probate jurisdiction exercised by competent courts.

(2) Consular officers in China having been given full probate jurisdiction, such powers as were previously exercised by them under sections 1709-1711 as partake of judicial character, must be assumed to have been *merged* in the probate jurisdiction conferred by the later laws, while the purely administrative duties therein charged upon them may still be exercised.

(3) It must be apparent that the granting of full probate jurisdiction is a material enlargement of the powers previously granted on the same subject matters.

Prior to the passage of acts conferring judicial powers in extraterritorial jurisdictions consuls in China undoubtedly enjoyed the administrative powers relating to estates of deceased Americans conferred by Sections 1709, 1710 and 1711.

It is material to observe that the administrative powers *first* conferred, beginning as early as 1792, were the only powers that could be legitimately exercised by consuls in such matters, since they were exercised in foreign territory which could not be the forum for American courts.

It is a familiar rule of construction of statutes that

> "A new statute which affirmatively grants a larger jurisdiction or power, or right, repeals any prior statute by which a power, jurisdiction or right less ample or absolute, has been granted." [4]

It is clear that the giving of full judicial powers in probate matters to consuls in extraterritorial jurisdictions materially enlarged the powers previously enjoyed. In fact it gave them an entirely new character. For purpose of administration of estates of deceased Americans they became judicial officers.

The acts codified in sections 4083 to 4130, inclusive, clothed them with full judicial powers relative to probate matters, similar and analogous to those exercised by probate courts in home jurisdictions.

(4) The creation of courts and the definition of laws and procedure applicable in extraterritorial jurisdictions were intended by Congress to supply a regular system of jurisprudence demanded by the treaties which allowed the exercise of such jurisdiction.[5]

Such system of jurisprudence having been created and consular officers having received judicial powers to deal fully with probate matters, the exercise of any administrative powers theretofore given, in conflict therewith, became unnecessary, since the same officers possessed full judicial powers and could deal judicially with every question which could arise in any such matter.

(5) The continued exercise of the lesser powers would be fatally repugnant to the judicial authority possessed by them, and would obviously tend to introduce confusion and uncertainty in their administration of estates. In particular causes the question as to whether the estate should be handled *administratively or judicially* would have to be determined, and it is impossible to discover any reason which would justify the lodging of such power in the hands of any officer. Possessing full power to deal with the matter judicially, what reason can be assigned why he should not exercise those powers fully in the protection of every estate and leave nothing to irregular procedure?

In fact the whole purpose of Congress in creating extraterritorial jurisdiction was to furnish to American citizens who lived therein the same remedies and the same regularity of procedure which they could invoke in their home jurisdiction.

The earlier laws were obviously intended to clothe consular officials with such powers as were permissible within foreign countries to enable them to assist in the conservation of estates of our citizens who might die while within those countries.

The treaties with China and some other countries made it possible to create within their boundaries courts of the United States which were empowered to adjudicate all questions under law and procedure substantially the same as in our own country. Such courts Congress has created. The body of law and the procedure has been provided. In furtherance of this purpose a higher court of the United States has been created and provisions made for review of final decisions in the Court of Appeals. Everything points to the clear intent of Congress to establish regular judicial proceedings to make it possible to supply protection to life and property of American citizens in China.

The single fact that the later laws contain no specific words of amendment or repeal of the earlier laws relating to general administrative duties of consuls in such matters in other foreign countries, has little significance. The other considerations named sufficiently disclose the intent of Congress.

It is clear that, as probate jurisdiction has been conferred, all estates in China must be administered judicially. Such being the case the clear and unambiguous terms of Section 2 of the Act of June 30, 1906, must be complied with. The supervisory control over the discharge by Consuls and Vice-Consuls of duties relating to the estates of decedents in China required by that act, must be exercised.

The Court is advised that this section has not heretofore been uniformly complied with. If that is true it has no doubt resulted from the natural confusion arising from the lack of clear interpretation of these statutes.

2. Act of Congress of August 11, 1848, 9 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 150; Act of June 22, 1860, 12 U.S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 179, p. 72; Rev. Stats. secs, 4083 *et seq.*
3. In *re* Roberts Will, U. S. Court for China, May 15, 1907.
4. Sutherland, Statutory Construction, 145.
5. Rev. Stats., sec. 4117.

From a careful examination of Sections 1709-1711 of the Revised Statutes, it is apparent that consuls may utilize the means therein described in the exercise of their probate jurisdiction, that is to say:

(1) In the case of an estate where no legal representative appears he *may take possession of the personal estate.*

(2) He may inventory them with such assistance as he may choose.

(3) He may, through regular judicial proceedings, administer the estate, ordinarily through administrators or executors.

(4) If there shall be a residue left and no heirs are known to the Court to whom the same may be lawfully distributed, subject to the supervisory control of the United States Court for China, said residue may be remitted to the Treasury of the United States.

(5) Compliance with the provisions of Section 1710 in no way conflicts with the exercise of full probate jurisdiction. They provide only for executive reports to the Secretary of State.

(6) Section 1711 must be construed by consular officers in China as a guide in the discharge of their probate jurisdiction. The provisions therein contained were obviously intended for the control of consuls in non-extraterritorial countries, but are not inconsistent with the duties and powers ordinarily charged upon probate judges.

In the case under consideration the consular officer has construed the statutes correctly. In his administration of the particular estate there have been some slight irregularities which were either justified by the circumstances of the case or were reasonably unavoidable.

His action is approved in detail.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of CONSTANTIN A. CAMERON, Deceased.

Cause No. 752
Special Proceeding No. 285
(Administration)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

WILFRID F. HAMLIN,
25 MacGregor Road,
Shanghai, China.

March 19, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of Marie E. Belleville, Deceased.

Cause No. 760
Special Proceeding No. 288
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before October 5, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

RUTH LINN FRASER,
61 Range Road,
Shanghai, China.

April 5, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of MABEL ESTHER SEBRING ROBERTS, Deceased.

Cause No. 748
Special Proceeding No, 283
(Administration)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 15, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

ROY P. ROBERTS,
Administrator,
Municipal Council,
Shanghai, China.

March 14, 1919.